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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	15th March
M. L. CALEDONIA	7589	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6627	E. Crewe	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th April.
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
M. L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Ambrovich	3,168	1st April 1902
[illegible]	V. Grimah	3,168	1st May 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 262.	Rs. 197-8.	Rs. 165.

DIRECT TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. [illegible]	.....	2,771	15th March.
*S. S. POSEIDON	.....	3,578	8th April.
S. S. & FRANZ FERDINAND		6,913	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 534-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klinn	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902,
OCEANIEN	4,250	Schmitz	10th April 1902,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 17th March.

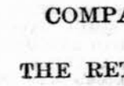
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 16th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	17th Mar. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1902.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 108,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

CLARETS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

Imported Direct from

P. DUBOIS & CO., Bordeaux.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	a.
Cotes St. Eulalie	10	0
S. Julien Medoc	11	8
Bordeaux	11	8
Petit Medoc	13	8
Superior Medoc	16	0
Chateau Lagrange	23	8
Graves	19	0
Chateau Larose	29	0
Chateau Margaux	36	0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INCREASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

LECHARD FILS BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES. FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65
781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60

Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... ,, 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000. PAID UP £59,000.

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Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

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Mining Properties and Building Sites Negotiated. Correspondence Invited.

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CABLEGRAM : "PLENARILY LONDON." CODES : BEDFORD McNEIL, MORING AND NEAL.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mange preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11TH.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.
BENEFIT OF
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR, LADY NORTHCOTE
AND
THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY FANCY FETE.

A GALA PERFORMANCE.

POPULAR PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for Natives only, Annas 8,

*Box Plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE... .....Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
He has decided to extend his Season, and will
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDS
REDUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH,
"CIRCUS GIRL,"
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH,
"RUNAWAY GIRL"
THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH,
Under the Patronage and in the presence of
H. E. LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
And the Members of Committee of the Dufferia Fund Fancy Fete, when will be produced, by desire
"SAN TOY"
FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR."
SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH,
"GAIETY GIRL"

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Re. 1.
PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO., LD.

REQUIRED the ADDRESS of DR. D. H. BHARUCHA, late of Kapurthala.
Reply to
BALL, HOBSON & Co.,
Umballa.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN or Rs. 2,91,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 101 and 102 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 4th March, 1902.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 24th of March, 1902.

The allotment should be fully paid up, on or before the 24th of April, 1902.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office,
Madras, 6th March, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the Undersigned, GEORGE HANDASYDE DICK, ALEXANDER ABERCROMBIE, ARTHUR LATHAM, ALEXANDER MACDONALD and JOHN BLACK, carrying on business as Merchants at Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, in England, under the style or firm of WILSON LATHAM and Co. at Bombay, in the Empire of India, under the style or firm of LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE and Co. and at Rangoon, in the Empire of India, under the style or firm of LATHAM, BLACK and Co. has, so far as regards the said JOHN BLACK, been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the fifteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two. All debts due to and owing by the said respective firms will be received and paid by the said George Handasyde Dick, Alexander Abercrombie, Arthur Latham and Alexander Macdonald, who will continue to carry on the said respective businesses at the places before mentioned under the same styles or firms as formerly.—Dated the 27th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two.

GEO. HANDASYDE DICK,
A. ABERCROMBIE,
ARTHUR LATHAM,
ALEXR. MACDONALD,
J. BLACK.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling from Poona to Wathar, during the Mahableshwar Season will, until further notice, be conveyed in Extra Bogie Composite Carriages by the Mail train leaving Poona daily at 19-15 and arriving at Wathar at 23-49, up to the limit of the 3 seating accommodation that can be provided in them, which is for 12 first class and 16 second class Passengers.

2. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Train from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants. Accommodation will be reserved in the Extra Bogie Composite Carriages, in the order registered. When these carriages are filled, room will be provided in the ordinary train carriages, as far as possible.

3. EXTRA CARRIAGES for first and second class Local Passengers to Wathar will also be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 22-50, and arriving Wathar at 7-10 daily.

4. THE EXTRA CARRIAGES conveying Passengers for Wathar by the Down Mail Train will be detached there, and first and second class passengers will be permitted to occupy Carriages detached at that Station, until day-light, free of charge.

5. A DINING CARRIAGE will usually be run on the Down Mail Train from Poona to Wathar between the 15th of March and 15th of June, and Dinner will be provided at a charge of Rs. 2-4-0 for each person. Liquors, Aerated waters etc., will also be supplied at a fixed Tariff. The Dining Carriage will be attached to the Up Mixed Train leaving Wathar at 5-40 daily for Poona. Breakfast being provided in it on the journey.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahabaleshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey, so that accommodation may be arranged for on the Train.

W. E. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 4th March, 1902.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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A GOOD IMPRESSION.—Our Boots and Shoes always leave a good impression not only in appearance and wear but also in prices. Upwards of 3,000 pairs now on view to select from SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.), Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mrs. E. M. Smith's Furniture, Rose's Cottage Piano, etc., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects, by D. J. Tata, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT, FIRST CLASS HONOURS (LONDON), Rs. 4, care of The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld., near Currency Bank.

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TO BE LET, for six months, from middle of May, BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, completely Furnished. Apply E. L. BARON.

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THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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REWARD RUPEES 5,000.

A FIRE took place at the JAIRAM MILLS, situate at DeLisle Road, on the 19th November, 1901. From enquiries made upto date there is nothing to show the cause of the fire.

In the event, however, of its being proved to be due to Arson or Incendiarism the above reward will be paid to the person or persons other than the actual culprit or culprits who will furnish information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the offender or offenders.

The above Reward will only hold good provided it is claimed before the 31st May next or at the termination of the proceedings in Court if instituted in consequence of information given before that date.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS, situate at New Soswri Road, known as the Mills and premises of the "Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited," (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from the vendors, Messrs. Govordhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Narronjee Dwarkadas, and Fazulbhoy Visram, Trustees for Debenture holders, by virtue of an indenture, dated the 19th August, 1896, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at (4) four of the Clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter and in the conditions of sale called "the Company," All that pieces of leasehold land admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Nos. 11233, 11359, 11381, 11385, 11662, and 11235, or some of them situate at sewree in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a private passage now a road formerly belonging to Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and passing through his property known as Bhoe Russell's Cart, but now taken up by the Bombay Municipality and which road is now called New Sewree Road, on the west by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being a portion of the property purchased by him from Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, on the north by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff purchased by him partly from the said Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, partly from Vithuldas Ramdas and partly from Venayekrao Ramchandra Luxmonjee, and on the south by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff purchased by him partly from the said Venayekrao Ramchandra Luxmanjee and partly from the said Vithuldas Ramdas and partly from the said Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, and which said piece of land is delineated in the plan annexed to the Indenture of lease of the 7th April, 1888, in the subjoined conditions mentioned and made between the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff of the one part and the said Company of the other part whereby the said land and premises were together with the rights, liberties and appurtenances therein mentioned demised unto the Company their successors and assigns for the term of 999 years from the 1st day of November, 1887, renewable in perpetuity as therein mentioned at the monthly rent of Rs. 500 and subject to the covenants by the Lessee and the conditions therein contained.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, bungalows, warehouses, chawls, outhouses, store houses, building and erections standing and being upon the said land or any part thereof and also all and singular the engines, boilers, mill gear, mill weight work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools fixtures, implements utensils, plant and things now erected, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The machinery and plant will be sold in the state and condition in which they may be on the day of sale.

Printed catalogues containing full particulars and conditions of sale as well as the list of the machinery may be had from the undersigned or Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the vendors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1902. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1902, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1902, to 31st March, 1903, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fishsellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line of outside, under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1902, to 31st March 1903.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th March, 1902.

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1 G. A. H. "Anaiza," 13-2, Winner of great many races.
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Horses on view.

A. READYMONEY & Co.
Bombay, 11th March, 1902.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
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BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayo's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARRE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 160 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Years	5½
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D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
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Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
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Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,510,000

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2 years at 5½ „ „

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

*AT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-2	=unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=unchanged.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 1-2	= ..
Bar Silver in London	25	= — 1-16
Do New York	54 1-4	= — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15	=unchanged.
Do New York	4·87 5-8	= ..
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= ..
.. Short London Bills	2 5-8	.. = ..
.. Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8	.. = ..

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £2,00,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 7,000. Spot 4 25-32 — 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar. Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.
4·45 4·45	4·47	4·42	4·27
— 4 — 4		— 3	— 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,000 bales.
Do. last year	16,000 ..
Exports to Great Britain	13,000 ..
Do. to Continent	7,000 ..
Mid-Uplands	9 3-16uncnanged
Futures, month of June	8·82—6
Do. do. Sept.	8·39— 4

Bales.

Cotton Total Visible supply	3,760,000
.. .. of which is East Indian	133,000
.. Stock in London	5,000
.. Quantity in sight	3,820,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th March, 1902 :—

Cotton	13,483	Bales.
Wheat	1,143	Cwts.
Linseed	18,122	..
Rapeseed	4,930	..
Gingellyseed	5,551	..
Poppyseed	32	..
Groundnuts	209	..
Castorseed	8,807	..
Rice	622	..
Myrabollams	4,007	..
Oilseed	5,693	..

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 30 lakhs up.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 month sight D. A	1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do	1s 4 11-22d
French Francs 3 do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days sight	132
Shanghai 30 .. do.	180
Japan 30 .. do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	96-5
1st Settlement	96-9

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—Markets closed for Hindu Holiday.

Bank of England since 6th Feb.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13th do.	8	do
Bank of Bengal do. 12th do.	8	do
Bank of Madras do. 7th do.	8	do

SEEDS—

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 7th March compared with the previous week.

	LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs.	19,91,499	Increase
Other Deposits	..	19,55,334	do.
Credits Undrawn	..	4,91,159	do.
	ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs.	11,59,814	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	..	78,712	do.
Credits on Securities	..	3,04,072	do.
Loans do.	..	1,79,943	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	..	6,19,870	do.
Balance with other Banks	..	2,13,405	do.
Cash	..	30,07,935	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	159	153		March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164		do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	170	164		do.
Belati (M.-G.)	184	178		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	..	174		do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	188	182		do.
Julgaum (M. G.)	..	176		do.
Akola M.-G. / Khamgaum do. / Karanja do.	187	181		do.
Oomra good staple	195	189		do.
Broach (M. G.)	208	..	204	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	..	..	185 15-25th	May
Dholirea (H. G.)	..	..	..	..
S.-G. Dharwar	..	..	199	do.
Westerns	..	..	187	do.

Cotton. Tone quiet.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 7th March, as compared with the statement of the 1st March :—

LIABILITIES	March 1, Rs.	March 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,69,527	52,49,519
Public Deposits at Branches	40,46,717	50,38,216
Other Deposits	5,12,91,135	5,33,46,440
Post Bills	11,894	11,894
Credits undrawn	9,81,437	14,72,295
ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Securities	72,54,292	84,14,106
Other authorised Securities	13,31,966	14,09,378
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	96,95,026	99,99,698
Loans do.	1,93,44,821	1,93,64,381
Bills discounted and purchased	2,26,58,453	2,29,33,083
Dead Stock	3,83,701	3,83,701
Stamps and Stationery	32,381	32,408
Balances with other Banks	6,04,133	3,91,728
Cash	1,65,97,945	1,96,05,880
	Rs.	Rs.
	7,81,00,491	8,16,38,363

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

Monday—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and slightly to briskly in the adjacent districts and in Central India. It has risen slightly to briskly in Bengal and the depression there yesterday has practically filled up. A shallow low pressure area lies over the South and West Punjab, in which the pressure is in considerable defect. Skies are cloudy in Kashmir, the North-West Himalayas and the adjacent submontane districts, but skies continue clear in Baluchistan. Showers are reported from Assam, the South of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Colombo has received one and a half inches, Tinnevelly one inch and Silchar half an inch. The depression in Punjab is up to the present of very little importance. The temperature has fallen rapidly in North-East India, but is still moderately to largely above the normal over the whole of Northern India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and Upper Sind and at Neemuch, Jabalpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms or variable breezes prevail in other places. The force has been fresh at Veraval, Dwarka and Jamnagar and moderate to light over the rest of the country.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 11° in excess of normal in Upper Sind, Central Provinces and Berar, and at Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Indore, and the minimum from 5° to 7° at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Karachi, Khandwa and Coimbatore. The maximum temperature varied from 86° at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Nagpur, Akola and Bellary to 82° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 53° at Lahore to 80° at Negapatam.

The skies are partially clouded at a few places in the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon.

Over an inch and a half of rain has fallen at Colombo (1·55) and light showers at Cochin.

Fine weather prevails everywhere except in the Punjab and the Indus Valley, where pressure is slightly below normal.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 4 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

PRETORIA.

DEATH.

HEARN—February 13, at Pretoria, of enteric, Charles Carpenter Hearn, South Africa Constabulary, third son of E H Hearn, late Superintendent Konkan Revenue Survey, and Mary H H Hearn, aged 20 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEWIS—March 7, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Herbert Wm. Lewis, Government Senior Boiler Inspector, late of Ratnagiri.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BUCK—March 7, at Northbank, Simla, the wife of E J Buck, of a daughter.

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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water 9-13a. Low water, 5-53m., 6-0a.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for three Trustees of the Port, 10a. m., to 4 p.m.

Novelty Theatre : The London Gaiety Company.

Hamnsom's Circus.

Prize distribution, Goculdas Tejpal Schools, H. E. Governor presiding, 4-30 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45.

CHAMPA GULLY FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Champa Gully Fair, will be held today near the Cloth Market.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. W. Thompson, residing in a bungalow in Mount Road, Mazagon, has reported to the Police the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 350 from the hall of his bungalow on the night of the 6th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY :—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,731, the daily average being 168. The total number of new patients being 646.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOLS.—His Excellency Lord Northcote will, on Wednesday the 19th instant, perform the opening ceremony of the Anjuman-i-Islam M. H. Makba Gymnasium, visit the Anjuman-i-Islam, A. I. Sobani Boarding House and will distribute prizes to the successful students of the Anjuman school.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. India, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow the 12th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umlazi, via Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th instant.

MR. MAHALAXMIVALA'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-4 p.m. to-day by Mr. Kavasji Dinanjibhai Mahalaxmivala, Superintendent of the Municipal Gardens, Bombay. The topic selected for the evening is "Snakes—their structure, habits and venemonsness." It will be the first of his two lectures on the subject of snakes, and will be illustrated with some diagrams and a few specimens of snakes—alive and preserved in spirits—and a practical demonstration will be given of the method of collecting the venom for experimental purposes. The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

THEFTS IN BOMBAY.—Jetha Varidas, a Hindu Mehta, residing on the third floor of a house in Kazi Syed Street, has reported to the Police that during the absence of himself and his wife on Saturday afternoon, some one entered his room by opening the look on the door with a duplicate key and carried off a small tin box containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 713. The case is being investigated by the Police.—Mirza Mahomed, who resides in Khetwady, 12th Lane, has made a report to the Police that during Saturday night his coat and waistcoat, which contained a gold watch with a gold chain attached, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 381, were stolen from his bed room. The coat and the waistcoat, minus the property, were found lying in the compound next morning. The entrance into the house seemed to have been effected by the thief climbing up one of the posts which support the verandah at the back of the house.

ACCIDENTS.—Sajabai, a Hindoo woman, and her son aged two years, were both removed to the J. J. Hospital on Sunday, suffering from burns accidentally received by the upsetting of a lighted kerosine oil lamp in their room at Ojmercarry.—Goinoo Dhondoo, aged thirty-five, a Hindoo resident of Kalyan, had his left foot accidentally crushed by a G. I. P. Railway waggon passing over it, while some shunting operation was going on in the Kalyan Station Yard on the 7th instant. The injured man was brought down to Bombay on Sunday last and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.—Lalbhoy Jamalbhoy, aged twenty-three years, residing at Love Lane, and employed in the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mill, Parel Road, while at work on the hydraulic press on Sunday had his left hand accidentally caught between the revolving press box and an iron pillar behind. The hand was fractured to the wrist.—Sadoobai, a Hindoo woman, aged about fifty, residing at Grant Road, was, on Sunday afternoon, attempting to cross Parel Road when she was accidentally knocked down by a bicycle ridden by one Moreshwar Juggannath. The woman received a fracture of the left shin bone, which necessitated her removal to the J. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Rowing Matches—Race for 4 to 6 oared Man-o'-war and bona-fide ship's Boats. H'cap allowances, the Race to be sailed at 5p.m. to-day

Names of Boats.	H'cap Allowances. M S	Entered by.
H M S Plassy's whaler 25'...	0 80	Sub Lt Hamilton, R I M
.. Highflyers gig 32'...	0 13	Comdr J S Luard, R N
.. .. 32'...	Scr	..
.. .. 27'...	0 58	..
.. .. 30'...	0 13	Capt F E Broch, R N
.. Plassy's whaler 25'...	0 80	Lieut E C Carver

Course—From Committee vessel round Middle ground Buoy, leaving it to Starboard and back across finishing line. Mill s 1-28

Race for 2 oared and over man-o'-war and bona-fide ship's Boats H'cap allowances, the Race to be sailed at 5-15 p.m. on to-day.

Names of Boats.	H'Cap. Allowances. M L.	Entered by.
H M S Highflyer's Cutter 31' ..	Scr	Comd J S Luard, R N
Do 26' ..	0 20	do
Do Magdala's 2nd Cutter 27'	0 43	Lieut E C Carver
Do Abyssinia' Cutter 28	0 30	do

Course same as for 4 to 6 oared Race.

Officers Pulling Race—H'Cap allowances, the Race to be sailed at 5-15 p.m. on to-day :—

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M S	Entered by
H M S Highflyer's gig 30...	0 13	Lt G Schriebr, R N
R I M Hardinge gig 30'	0 13	Lt F D Burgh
H M S Magdala's gally 32'	Scr	Lt E C Carver

Course same as for 4 to 6 oared Race.

THE final tie in the Infantry Polo Tournament at Meerut on Friday was won easily by the Queen's, who defeated the 60th Rifles, by nine goals and six subsidiaries to nothing.

THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes and presentations of certificates to the successful pupils of the above Institution took place yesterday afternoon in the hall of the School. Her Excellency Lady Northcote distributed the prizes and presented the certificates.

Mr. Cecil Burns, the Principal of the Institute, in opening the proceedings said :—

Your Excellency Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure I am expressing the feelings, not only of those who have honoured us by their presence here this afternoon but of all those who are interested, in Art Teaching in Bombay, and particularly in this Institution, in offering a hearty welcome to H. E. Lady Northcote, who in spite of the many and pressing calls upon her time and energies, has once more shown her sympathy in the work we are carrying, by again consenting to distribute the prizes to the successful students of the School. That the task is by no means a light one will be apparent when I inform you that the prizes and certificates to be distributed number over eighty. This large number may possibly suggest the thought that the standard of competition is necessarily a low one, but should that idea occur to any one here to-day, I beg to ask him to glance round the walls of the adjoining galleries at the conclusion of the present ceremony, and to inspect the selection of our ordinary class works done during term, arranged there, when I feel confident that any idea that a prize can be easily won will be speedily dispelled, and that the most critical will allow that the general average of the work shown will creditably stand comparison with that produced by students of a similar grade in the best school in England and upon the Continent. It must be admitted that there is an absence of those works of exceptional brilliancy, which are generally to be seen in schools of are exhibitions at home, but while it is one of the functions of such Institutions as this to bring to light exceptional talent where it exists, it is also as equally true, that it is impossible for any school to create genius or inate artistic feeling where it does not exist. Solomon while hoping therefore that among our students one or two may possess these essential qualities to the production of greatest work our endeavour has constantly been to give to every pupil a sound and above all a practical training which will fit him to efficiently practice whatever branch of artistic work he intends pursuing when his school course is finished. In order to carry out this intention, considerable modifications have been made, with consent of Government, in the course of instruction given in several departments of the school, notably in those of the Architectural and Painting classes. The former has been remodelled in accordance with the advice of the best architects, and other employers of Draughtsmen in the City of Bombay, whose opinion was first sought as to the qualification required in draughtsmen entering their offices. In the latter, the attention of the painting students has been directed to the application of drawing and painting to the purposes of decoration and design, and the preparation of designs for decoration of buildings has now becouse a regular part of the course of study. Although the series of designs shown in the North Gallery are the result of only the first six months of this course, the promise they show affords a prospect in the near future of this branch of art becoming a means of profitable employment to those students following it, as well as of bringing within the reach of the wealthy householders of Bombay, decoration for their rooms of quality as high as is to be found in any country. Upon the last occasion when your Excellency distributed the prizes it was our privilege to offer for your acceptance a small gift which embodied in itself all the Artistic drafts carried on in the school. This year we have been able to devote such talent as we can command to a purpose which I feel sure will have afforded your Excellency even more gratification than you were so kind as to express with our last year's offering, namely to the decoration of a portion of the grounds of Fancy Fete organized by your Excellency in aid of Lady Dufferin's Nursing Fund. When I tell you that we painted over 5,200 square feet of scenery for the Shanon River in the space of five days I feel confident whatever may be your verdict, your Excellency will not need any assurance of at least the muscular enthusiam of the two members of the school staff and the twenty-five students of the Painting Class who assisted me in that undertaking. I am sure it will afford equal satisfaction to your Excellency to hear from me, that the technical lessons learnt in those five days of painting on a large scale amply repaid in value to themselves the enthusiastic manner in which the students carried the work to completion. Before concluding it must express on behalf of the entire School, and more especially to the Hon. Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction for the keen interest he has taken in the School, and its welfare and for the constant support he has given to any efforts we have been able to make towards greater usefulness and efficiency in our work, neither upon this occasion can I refrain from bearing testimony to the help I have received from the acting vice principal to the punctuality and industry of the teaching staff of the school, and to the general harmony which has existed between masters and pupils. To the successful members of this last named body I owe now to request your Excellency to be so good as to distribute the Prizes.

Her Excellency Lady Northcote distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful pupils.

The Hon. Mr. Giles in moving a vote of thanks to her Excellency said : He had been asked to undertake the pleasant task of proposing a vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Northcote for being present there that evening. He was sure that the proposal would receive the heartiest recognition from those present. They were all aware how greatly her Excellency had been occupied of late, but how also the object of her labours and he was sure that they might take as a great complement and encouragement that she had found time to visit the Bombay School of Art and to present prizes to the successful pupils (Applause). He would venture here to offer to her Excellency his hearty congratulations upon the results which had hitherto attended the Fancy Fete. When the Fancy Fete was suggested it was not difficult to predict success, but it was impossible to anticipate a triumph. "Triumph" appeared to him to be the only word which adequately expressed the results of the Fete. It was a triumph for all those who had assisted in the arduous labours connected with it, and he felt confident that when tangible results of those labours were ascertained, it would be found that it had exceeded their most sanguine expectations. (Applause). The Principal, the staff and the students of the School of Art had the privilege, and as Mr. Burns had told them to assist in the decorations of the Facy Fete. He was sure that those who visited the Shannon River and witnessed the scenery surrounding it would admit that the Bombay School of Art had fully maintained and even added to its reputation (Applause). He was not going to trouble them with a long speech that evening, but he wished to say a word or two about the Bombay School of Art. He wished to acknowledge most cordially what Mr. Burns had said about himself and express his great appreciation of the development of work which had taken place in this school since Mr. Burns had joined it as its Principal (Applause). He felt sure that the interess of the School were secure as long as it was in the hands of Mr. Burns. He might, however, say that he was so many years ago at the actual existence of the School was in danger, and it appeared likely that the object aimed at by its pious founder; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy would be lost sight of altogether. He was glad to say that a more sensible view had been taken of the aim and objects of the school, and they might look forward in future not to a policy of destruction and disintegration but that of encouragement and development. Very much still remained to be done before the Bombay School of Art took the place, which he thought, it ought to hold as the central institution, influencing the arts and industries of the whole Presidency. They wanted more money, more machinery, and more teachers and above all they wanted to create here a class of teachers, who would be able to go out to the District Schools and instruct young artisans in the proper manner. He thought there was plenty reason to hope for the future. He believed that they might look forward to larger assignments from Government—and he hoped also from private individuals and he was quite sure that if they could get larger assignments, they might look forward to sound and thorough development in this School so long as it maintained its present efficient management. He did not wish to detain them any further but he felt that every one of them must be anxious to spend the few last hours of the day at the Fancy Fete. He asked them to close the evening's function by passing a very hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Northcote, for the pleasure and encouragement she had afforded them by her presence there that evening (Applause) and if it was the case, as he heard that her Excellency would shortly go to England, they would join with him in wishing her a most pleasant voyage and a swift return to the Presidency of Bombay in the best of her health. (Applause)

The vote was carried with acclamation. Her Excellency and Mr. Giles were decorated with flowers, wreaths and presented with bouquets.

MR. BRODRICK' statement that as early intimation as possible was conveyed to the Government of India of the proposed increase of the cost of the army must have come as a surprise to the several members of that Government, who were apparently in the dark, in the matter until Reuter's telegram arrived on Wednesday. The whole amount of £786,000 will not have to be provided in the next financial year, as the increase in the soldiers' pay will not have effect until the men have served a certain number of years; but all long servicemen will presumably get the higher rate of pay from April 1st.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I must confess to a feeling of very great disappointment with "Sympathiser's" third letter. I asked for data but instead of producing them, he cries "cock-a-doodle-do"! I can assure him that "all" the teachers I have spoken to are pursuing the even tenour of their way, just as if "S" and my poor self were non-existent.

As I should like to hear some "severe and trenchant remarks" I give the following statements about the Matriculation results for 1900 and 1901, I have chosen these years because they cover very nearly the period during which Mr. MacNee has been engaged in a Bombay school.

(1) WHOLE PRESIDENCY.

	1901.	1900.
Total Candidates presented	3,731	3,511
Total Candidates passed	1,218	1,171
Per cent. of passes	33 p. c.	34 p. c.

(2) All Schools from Bombay only, including boys, girls and private students.—

	1901.	1900.
Total Candidates presented	1,853	1,807
Total Candidates passed	345	348
Per cent. of passes	19	21

(3) All Schools from Bombay only, private students.— excluding

	1901.	1900.
Total Candidates presented	403	439
Total Candidates passed	196	187
Per cent. of passes	43 p. c.	43 p. c.

(4) PROTESTANT EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Schools.	1901 Candidates sent up.	1901 Successful Candidates.	1900 Candidates sent up.	1900 Successful Candidates.
Scottish Byculla High Schools	3	0	3	2
Bombay E Society's School, Byculla	3	3	2	2
Cathedral Girls' School	4	1	1	1
Cathedral Boys' School	6	1	10	7
Girgaum Girls' School	3	0	2	2
United F C Girls' School	1	1	0	0
American Mission	0	0	3	1
John Connon	5	3	5	2
Total	25	9	26	17

1901 per cent. of passes 40.
1900 per cent. of passes 66.

(5) ALL GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

Schools.	1901 Candidates sent up.	1901 Successful Candidates.	1900 Candidates sent up.	1900 Successful Candidates.
Alexandra N G English Institution	9	8	10	5
Girton House High School	3	3	3	3
Parel Convent	3	3	2	2
Fort Convent	3	3	2	1
United Free Church G H School	1	1	0	0
Empress High School Girls	3	1	2	0
Cathedral Girls' H S	4	1	1	1
Young Ladies High S	5	1	8	7
Girgaum Girls' High S	1	0	2	2
English School for Native Girls	1	0	0	0
St. Peter's Girls' H S Mazagon	0	0	3	3
Clare Road Convent Byculla	2	1	1	1
Total	38	26	35	25

1901 per centage of passes 70.
1900 per centage of passes 72.

From statement 4 we see that Mr. MacNee has in two years passed five candidates. This is stupendous, in fact epoch-making and makes one feel disposed to lapse into poetry. I thought from "S's" remarks that he had passed one hundred and five at least. In the same two years the Cathedral Boys' School and the Scotch schools passed eight and seven respectively. But "Mr. MacNee passed all his pupils" says S. Now my experience is that all boys in a class get the same teaching, and that sending up boys for examinations is like hatching eggs. Suppose S. puts 16 eggs under one hen and sixteen under another, and five under another, does he expect them all to turn into chickens, and will he blame the hatcher or the eggs? Now these are the precise number of candidates sent up by the Cathedral and Scottish and Mr. MacNee's Schools respectively, and so Sympathiser struts about as proud as a hen with one chicken cackling :—

Sixteen eggs, seven chickens,
Naughty Jimmy I
Sixteen eggs, Eight chickens,
Shocking, Tommy!
Five eggs, five chickens. To triumphe!
To duce, Henrico, all desperandum!!!!
"Moral."—Never try to hatch addled eggs.

I call attention to statement 5. As the work of non-graduate teachers these results are worth crowing over. Here is another chance, will "S" show me any equal to them by graduates?

From the other statements it will be seen that in 1900, the schools condemned by "S." were 32 per cent better than all the Bombay Presidency schools and 23 per cent. better than the Bombay schools, and that the Protestant boys were 26 per cent. better than the other boys' schools in Bombay. In 1900 the Protestant schools were 7 per cent. better than the whole presidency and 9 per cent. worse than similar schools in Bombay. And what is the cause of this drop? "S." knows the school which caused it. It is not true that death removed two of its most successful teachers and that within a short time of this examination.

I deny that I have taken special pains to belittle the staff of any school. "S." made some exaggerated statements about certain graduates. I simply corrected those statements. He now adds that they are "distinguished graduates" and "eminent scholars." I now deny that he has deliberately attempted to belittle the teachers of 14 schools in Bombay and he casts into my teeth a charge which I deny absolutely. This is a case of the pot calling the lily black.

It now appears that "S" has a rooted objection to native teaching in English schools. Why? I have met many native teachers in Indian European schools and good teachers too. As long as a man is a man and can teach I cannot see that the position it affected even if he be a Hettentot. I now ask another question. Is it not true that Mr. MacNee engages the services of a native teacher of Science? Is it not a fact that in Mr. MacNee's old school at Poona a native still teaches, and has taught Mathematics successfully for many years? And now I will try to give "S" an answer to his last question. I do not presume to give reasons which prompt the authorities to persist in what I presume "S" considers a foolish course.

1. The schools so ruthlessly bespattered by "S" teach up to the Matriculation standard only, whereas at St. Paul's there is a College department which prepares candidates for High Examinations, therefore "distinguished graduates" and "eminent scholars" would be a useless and superfluous luxury.

2. The authorities of Bombay schools being men of common sense, prefer practical teachers to ornamental graduates.

3. The great majority of graduates are perfectly innocent of anything in the way of school management and practical training in teaching. I mean real teaching.

4. Graduates are as plentiful as blackberries, but graduate teachers are extremely rare.

5. Graduates being generally one subject men, are totally unfit to teach the simple all round subjects required in the Bombay schools or to perform the many extraneous duties of such schools.

6. The authorities taking a lesson from the English Education Department, refuse to make their schools a sewer for the refuse of the polite professions.

7. The authorities having read the bitter complaints of head masters in English secondary schools that their teachers cannot teach through lack of proper training, refuse to be guilty of making foolish experiments.

I am now going to make another honest confession and I have also a favour to ask of "S." I am a graduate in honours and a trained teacher—with highest references to the highest education authorities as a competent and successful teacher in England and I am good at Science. Will "S" kindly ask Mr. MacNee to remove his native Science teacher and give me the appointment. My terms are Rs. 350 per mensem, free quarters, and the usual extras? I may add that I do not play the Jew's Harp on the Banjo.—Yours etc.,

J. B.

THE Chairman, Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, begs to acknowledge with thanks Rs. 55-6-0 from Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as donation to the Asylum Fund.

FIFTEEN essays have been submitted for the gold medal competition of the United Service Institution of India. The subject was :—"The Training and Equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India and their respective roles in War."

THE ALEGED WILL FORGERY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed the case, in which Mr. H. Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, charged Jadavji Permanand, Kaliandas Mawji, Deokeran Megji, Rustomji Cursedji Banatwala, and Merwanji Nanabhoy Saklatwala, with forging a will, using as genuine a forged document, and perjury, to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr. York Smith, Solicitor with Mr. Wellniker, Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Bhaishanker, Solicitor, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for Kaliandas Mawji, Mr. R.S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, for Deokeran Megji, and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for Saklatwala, and Banatwala. All the accused except Kaliandas Mawji were charged with unbailable offences. Kaliandas Mawji was allowed out on bail on his former surety. The charges framed were respectively as follow: Jadavji Purmanand charged with two charges of abetment of forgery, two of abetment of fabricating false evidence, one of using as genuine a forged will, and lastly of giving false evidence in suit No. 46 of 1901. Kaliandas Mawji was charged with abetment of using a forged will, and abetment of false evidence. Deokran Megji was charged with abetment of using a false document, two charges of perjury and one of abetment of perjury. The charges of abetment of forgery, and two of perjury, one of which was in suit No. 46 of 1901, were framed against Saklatwala and Banatwala each,

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

AT the High Court yesterday, an application for bail was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling on behalf of some of the accused in the alleged Will Forgery case, Mr. Inversarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for R. C. Banatwalla, Mr. Rustom Wadia for M. N. Saklatwalla, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin for Deokeran Meghjee. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, appeared for the Crown. His lordship ordered the three accused to be released on bail for Rs. 10,000 each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 11th March, 1902.

1. Detail—Captain of the week—Captain E A Kenyon. Subaltern of the day—Lieut S E Greaves, next for duty Lieut G A Phillips.

Battalion Orderly Sergt to-day. Tuesday—Cr-Sergt Mackinnon, next for duty Sergt H A Sharp.

Battalion Orderly Corporal to-day Tuesday—Corpl Leao, next for duty Lance-Corpl C Robinson.

2. Train Service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-36 a.m. (Bombay time) which reaches Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in front of the Up trains and in rear of Down trains.

3. Parade.—There will be a Commandant's Parade at Santa Cruz, on Saturday next, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Puttics, Leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttoons to be worn.

Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. (Bombay time) and return from Santa Cruz at 8-25, 8-53 and 9-50 p.m. (Bombay time). The Railway authorities have reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. Down, and 8-50 p.m. Up trains, and Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible.

Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies' who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officer Commanding their Company, not later than Wednesday the 12th instant.

Officers Commanding those Companies will be good enough to send to Camp before 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant, a note of the number of their men remaining in Camp for Dinner on Saturday the 15th instant.

4. Head-Quarters—It is notified for information that the Head-Quarters Office, Carnac Road, is closed and is now open at Camp Santa Cruz where all communication should be addressed up to the 29th March.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major
Adjutant, B.V.R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th March, 1902.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday the 13th inst. at 9 p.m.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day (Tuesday), to-morrow (Wednesday,) Thursday and Friday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (Local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Saturday afternoon the 15th instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 and 4 p.m. (Local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Members, who have not fired their Class, are requested to do so, on one of the above dates.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March, 7).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR S C Hill, Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and ex-officio Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is with effect from the 15th March 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough

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MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispence with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

Many cordial remembrances and ever yours.

F. LISZT.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902.

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC.

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN, who has been lecturing and writing on questions of British Policy in Asia, has just published a book on "the Mastery of the Pacific," dealing with the subject from the widest possible point of view. Every country and every interest comes under review. The object of the work is not to dictate policy, but rather to direct attention to, and stimulate interest in, the part of the world of which he writes. The object is indeed laudable, for people at home generally are intensely ignorant of whatsoever things lie beyond their own sea-girt shores, and have only the slightest idea of Greater Britain and her neighbours. The author also wishes to arouse in the various integral parts of the British Empire a deeper interest in a closer federation with the Mother Country—a federation which would above all ensure them equal participation in Imperial defence. Among the changes and shiftings of human activity which have taken place in the world's history, remarks the author, none have been more striking than those which are rapidly transforming the great ocean zone of the Pacific. Remoteness and isolation are becoming less and less possible over the face of the globe, as distance is annihilated by modern science, and the future of more than one great power will be decided in this arena, where will occur the great struggle of the twentieth century. The mastery of the Pacific, as Mr. Colquhoun predicts, will be decided by naval supremacy. He thinks that the United States will be the dominant factor in the decision, though he is ready to admit that another important factor in the forthcoming struggle will be that power of such pronounced democracy, the Federal Commonwealth of Australia. China, with the thus far unsolved Chinese problem, will play its part, and its future and that of the Pacific depend to a great extent upon each other. While France will be no factor in "this struggle of giants," Germany's part in the future of the Pacific is made important from the fact that circumstances compel her to pursue a policy of expansion, the extension of her foreign trade, and the strengthening of her sea power. Japan, unless handicapped by a war with Russia, will be a serious rival of Great Britain and the United States, and will run Germany close for the control of the carrying trade. Russia's great influence in the future of the Northern Pacific is not overlooked by the author, but he does not discuss it so fully as might reasonably be expected of one who, as a rule, does not hesitate to give us the full benefit of whatever opinions he may have formed.

In the consideration of Great Britain's position in the Pacific, Mr. Colquhoun naturally gives first place to Australia. He cannot but recognise that on the possibilities of this newest of continents depends very largely the future of the Pacific Ocean. Australia mystifies the author to some extent, and he has no very clear views as to the part she will play in future. The Australians, he believes, though British by descent, are already showing signs of racial development on fresh lines, and the strength of their national feeling as Australians and not as Britons is evidenced by the protectionist tariff against Britain, the efforts made to close Australia to immigration and by many other signs of the times. He discounts the enthusiasm recently shown by Australia and New Zealand in the cause of Imperial defence, for although he admits it showed the strong feeling which exists of kinship and a common cause with Great Britain, he is of opinion that it is "too frequently taken as a sign of an indiscriminating loyalty to the Mother Country." Australia is not disloyal, he is prepared to allow but he believes that "the sentiment, national feeling, or whatever name may be used to designate that peculiar outcome of race development, is tending towards liberty and independence which recognises no obligation, but declares its intention of acting freely if generously towards the land which gave it birth." Australia gave it clearly to be understood that when she sent troops to the war, it was a purely voluntary act, and Canada after expressing a similar sentiment, remarked that this action was not to be regarded as establishing a precedent. He points to a possible convergence of the policy of the young Commonwealth and the United States, and marks the similarity between many of their ideas and institutions. The Mother Country, he thinks, does not concern herself sufficiently in regard to her offspring in the Pacific. And it may be that the offspring in the Pacific does not give quite sufficient attention to the Mother Country. We notice that Sir Edward Hutton, the Federal Military Commandant, the other day, took the opportunity of reminding the Commonwealth of its duties. He told them that the present epoch in the history of Australia was one of immense difficulty and gravity, not only to the Commonwealth, but to the relations of the Empire with the East. The reasons he offered for this were, first, that we had recently witnessed the rise of Japan into a power of the first magnitude; second, there was the opening up of China; thirdly, the sudden appearance of the United States of America as a great and expanding power in the Northern Pacific; and fourthly, we might look forward at an early date to the opening of the Panama Canal. Those facts at once, Sir Edward considers, show that in the future upon Australia and the soundness of her military defence must, in a great measure, depend the development and the commercial supremacy of the Empire in these seas. Mr. Barton, the Federal Prime Minister, is reported, in the Australian papers to hand yesterday, to have come to something like the same conclusion, for said he, for some few years to come the probability is that the greatest safety for Australia will lie in some modification of the existing agreement with reference to the Australian squadron, so that in the meantime naval defence may be thoroughly efficient.

Mr. Colquhoun is despondent as to the future of China, though he is sternly opposed to the dismemberment of the country. He has much to say on the subject, and on the question of Chinese and Japanese exclusion, and observes that while at present China cannot retaliate against acts checking the immigration of her subjects into various countries, Japan can, and in the author's opinion doubtless will. He anticipates retaliatory measures on the part of Japan against those countries which impose restrictions. The United States in the Philippines lies between the question of protecting the Filipino and his interests from his yellow neighbours, and that of inability to carry out schemes of improvement without the employment of the Filipino's industrious rival. "The problem," Mr. Colquhoun says, "is twofold: how to keep the Chinaman out, and what to do without him." As it is in the Philippines so it is in Australasia. In British North Borneo there is a crying need for the Chinaman, and without him no Malay State has been able to advance, for the Malay has never been equal to the task of the development of any Malay country. The methods of these countries are described and criticised, and for none of them has the author any respect. "Among the most significant features of the situation which mark the beginning of a new century" writes Mr. Colquhoun, in his conclusions, "is the advent of Russia, coming overland, on the Pacific littoral, where she has acquired an important seaboard with good harbours and a maritime population. On the other hand, we have the sudden appearance of the United States, coming oversea and establishing herself in a large, populous and important archipelago on the borders of Asia. Thus the greatest autocracy and the greatest democracy meet in the Far East, and the question of their future relations is one of the most interesting raised by our study of the situation. Will the United States abandon the policy by which their foreign relations have hitherto been guided, follow the example of Britain, or will they consider what may be termed their immediate material interests and give the support of their countenances to Russia by following out to a logical conclusion the Monroe doctrine? Russia desires to apply such a doctrine to all Northern Asia, and if America in her new sphere take a similar view of her own interests, "we may yet see the two great powers of the future, the great autocracy and the great democracy dominating the Far and the Farthest East as two gigantic trusts. Mr. Colquhoun although dictating no policy, fills his book with hints and suggestions to Great Britain on the strength of his conviction that she must go forth to the new battle, the field of which is the broad expanse of the Pacific, and its far reaching shores, remembering that there can be no rest, no pause in the march of a great empire. It must advance or decay. History has made that plain.

A MALAY RAILWAY SCHEME.

THE Sultan of Johore is at present in England mainly for the purpose of pushing forward a scheme for a railway, which is to assist in the material development of his State. The projected line will open up the interior of Johore to direct communication with Singapore, and should have important results in trade between that port and the Sultan's territory. Across the island of Singapore a railway runs to a point opposite the capital of Johore, which lies at the extreme southern end of the Malay Peninsula, a narrow channel separating the island from the mainland. The Peninsula already has a line of railway running from Prai Harbour on the west coast, opposite Penang, through the States of Perak and Selangor and into Sungei Ujong which bounds Johore on the north. Prai Harbour is the northern-most port of the Peninsula on the west coast, and as the crow flies is about 375 miles from Singapore. To complete the line from Prai Harbour to Johore City and thus to bring Singapore into rapid communication with the northern port by a railway extending from one end of the peninsula to the other, it is necessary only to build fifty or sixty miles of railroad in the State of Sungei Ujong, and then to carry the line for 120 miles through Johore State to the capital. Here the terminus would be in view of that of the line crossing the island to the port of Singapore. The object of the Sultan's visit to England was primarily to raise the capital to construct the railway through his dominion, and this is now assured. The financiers, however, are anxious to see how far the Colonial Office is willing to co-operate, and especially if the Government will undertake to build the fifty miles of line between the Johore boundary and the town of Seremban in Sungei Ujong which is the present terminus of the Prai Harbour line. This track is the property of the Federated Malay States Government, and as such is under the supervision of the Colonial Office. The Sultan of Johore is the only thoroughly independent potentate in the Peninsula, and when the Colonial Office sought permission to continue the line through Johore, His Highness thought his interests would be better served by a private company guaranteed by the State. The desire of the financiers for some assurance of co-operation by the Government, especially in regard to the sections of the railway beyond the Johore boundary, has made negotiations with the Colonial Office necessary, and until these are completed, the company will not be floated. The eventual construction of the line is, however, certain and His Highness, who is an enlightened and far-sighted ruler, has very practical aspirations in regard to the commercial development of the natural resources of his State as a consequence of the railway. Johore produces gutta percha, pepper, sago, coffee, rice, tapioca and other tropical products in abundance, and possesses mineral resources which have not yet been touched. Tin, iron and gold are known to exist in the territory, but to what extent is unknown, and it is one of the aims of the young Sultan to have the mineral wealth of his kingdom tested and exploited. In this he has made an advance upon the ideas of his father who believed that it was preferable to get all that was possible from the surface of the ground before descending below.

THE ENGINEERING BRANCH OF THE NAVY.

THE growing difficulty experienced by the Admiralty in keeping the Navy supplied with engineer officers is giving rise to considerable uneasiness and recently the Admiralty issued a circular to the head-masters of schools urging them to send up boys for the appointments offered every year in the engineering branch of the service. The result, however, has not been satisfactory, as the incorporated association of head-masters have declined to respond to the Admiralty's appeal, whilst the existing position of engineer officers remains so unattractive. For no other branch of the service has it been found necessary to have recourse to such measures, and the unpopularity of this branch is painfully evidenced by the meagre lists of candidates who present themselves for appointments each year. The competition for entry into the Engineering College at Keyham has grown so small of late years that at the present time it is practically non-existent, and despite all the inducements offered by the Admiralty to candidates to come forward, there has been little response. The present standard of qualification consists in obtaining a minimum of 30 per cent. of marks for the obligatory subjects included in the final examination at Keyham for direct entry, while for temporary service no educational certificate whatever has to be obtained. But so unattractive is the life of the naval engineer that it is not surprising that a number of engineer students leave Keyham College to enter upon other and more promising careers. During the last nine years no fewer than thirty-two engineer students have resigned or been withdrawn by their parents or guardians, and there is a distinct falling-off in the performances of those who remain. Considering that during the past ten years the rapid growth in the importance of naval engineering has brought the profession prominently before the public notice, there is very serious cause for astonishment and grave concern that there should not be a superabundant supply of the high-spirited and intelligent youth of England and the Colonies forthcoming for service in the engine-rooms of the fleet, and that despite the powerful attractions attached to a fighting service possessing the great and glorious traditions of the British Navy, the Mercantile Marine should be more popular.

THE CORONATION FETES AND POLO.

IT will not be disputed that Northern India is the chief centre of Indian polo as in addition to the crack native teams, Jodhpur, Ulwar, Kotah, and Patiala, most of the good military teams, both British and Native cavalry, are either stationed in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab. It is therefore quite in the fitness of things that two big tournaments, one for the championship and the other open to the Indian Staff Corps should be held at Delhi during the Coronation Fetes. It was first contemplated to hold a great race meeting at the ancient Mogul Capital to celebrate the occasion, and the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club were considering whether this would be practicable when His Excellency the Viceroy made an offer of two polo cups for competition, which relieved the stewards of a serious embarrassment. The difficulties in the way of organising a big race meeting at Delhi would have been very great, and on the whole the two polo tournaments it has been decided to hold will be more popular with sportsmen. The occasion, it goes without saying, will be the biggest in the history of the game in India, and a great galaxy of talent will enter for both competitions. With such teams as the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, the 15th King's Hussars, Jodhpur, Patiala, Ulwar, Kotah, Mysore, and Hyderabad entered for the Championship tournament, a most exciting contest may be looked forward to and the play, needless to say, will be of a very high order. It will be the first time in the annals of Indian polo that the crack native teams have all met together on the same field, and their meeting will be one of the principal features of the tournament.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 10 p. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, having finished his work as a member of the Indian University Commission, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court, Original Side, yesterday.

AT a meeting of the Bombay University Senate held last evening, Sir Jamsitji Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, and Mr. Hurkissandas Narotumdas were unanimously elected members of the board of accounts for the ensuing year.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 15th February 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901, of 165,365 maunds and Rs. 52,700 in the earnings.

AT least five Indian Rajahs, each with brilliant and extensive suites, are expected to visit London and to be present in the Coronation procession.

THE Lucknow correspondent of the "Pioneer" states that at the recent Civil Service dinner His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor gave out that the new name of the North-West Provinces and Oudh would be Hindustan. The selection is not beyond criticism from certain points of view; but the discussion of the subject has shown that this might be said of all the numerous alternatives that have been suggested. The new name is at once compact, clear, distinct and natural, and these are indisputably great advantages.

A PASSAGE from the "Rangoon Gazette" was quoted in a telegram from our Rangoon correspondent, says the "Pioneer," to the effect that "an order has just been received from the Government of India that Thebaw's Throne is to be packed up and despatched to the Indian Museum at Calcutta." This is a misleading way of stating what we understand to be the facts of the case. Nearly every room in the palace at Mandalay has a throne of King Thebaw. There is the Lion Throne, or principal State Throne in the Great Audience Hall, now used as the English Church; Lily Throne of Queen Supayalat, the Duck Throne, the Elephant Throne, and several others. Not one of the palace thrones has been, or will be removed. The throne alluded to is an old and dilapidated wooded throne or seat in the Hlutdaw or Council Chamber outside the palace, which is rapidly falling into decay. The Viceroy, on the occasion of his recent visit to Mandalay decided, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, to rescue this seat before it finally tumbles to pieces, and to preserve it as a specimen of Burmese wood carving of the second half of the nineteenth century in the Calcutta Museum.

A THOUSAND copies of the Kaiser's photograph are to be distributed among the blue jackets of the German Navy.

THE LAND OF MYSTERY.

WHERE KING SOLOMON GOT HIS GOLD.

Two superlative mysteries have obsessed the mind of man ever since he attained the dignity of self-consciousness. The road along which he has travelled recedes into a dim impenetrable past; the sunlit path that gleams in front of him loses itself in the silent gloom of the grave. Anything that tends to throw the least ray of light on these two poles of the Unknown is of perennial interest to humanity. This is why the researches of archæologists and the speculations of metaphysicians, although neither can ever hope to solve the final problem, have a fascination which repeated failures serve only to intensify.

Our joy is unbounded when we come upon a relic which tells us something, however, little of the generations that went before us. At the same time, it must make the more serious among us feel how small is our knowledge, how poor our apprehension of the processes of time, when a land which had long been supposed to be the cradle of savagery proves on examination to contain evidences of and old and highly-developed civilization; it must fill us with misgiving for our own future when we find the former scenes of illimitable wealth and unbridled pomp overrun by beast and ape and bushman and swept by the undiscriminating forces of nature. The modern man, however, will not permit such reflections to alter his pursuits or check his ardour. He is at present says a writer in the "Daily News" happy in having settled to his own satisfaction a question of far greater utility to him than anything pertaining to his origin or his ultimate destiny.

The adventurous spirits of the Middle Ages were greatly exercised as to the where-abouts of the El Dorado from which the ancients drew their supply of gold. "And Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon. And they came to Ophir, and fetched from thence gold, four hundred and twenty talents, and brought it to King Solomon." But where was this wondrous land of Ophir from which the King's ships came laden with gold once in every three years? Columbus thought he had found a key to the riddle when he discovered the West Indies. Others located the golden Ophir in Peru, in the Malayan Peninsula, in Ceylon, and even Sumatra. None of these places fulfilled the expectations they had awakened.

It was reserved for a lofty-minded missionary whose soul was never swayed by sordid motives, to discover the clue to this mystery of ages, and, while bearing the gospel of peace and charity to the heathen, to open up for his countrymen "potentialities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." David Livingstone it was who first proclaimed to the world the existence of numerous and extensive ruins of ancient cities in the country which has since come to be known as Rhodesia. Others followed in his track—Moffat, Baines, Bent, Schlichter, Selous, and many more—and from the results of their explorations there has grown up a consensus of opinion that this is the veritable Ophir of the Phœnicians. It is estimated that there are in Northern Rhodesia considerably over five hundred distinct sets of ruins, of which nearly two hundred can be located on the map and described in detail. These form the subject of an attractive and interesting volume by Messrs. Hall and Neal, who have devoted many years to the acquisition of material, and write with the authority of experts and eye-witnesses. Of the General character and magnitude of these Cyclopean remains the authors write as follows:

Many of the ruins of major importance, probably of towns, completely cover immense areas, in some cases as much as one and even two square miles, and the remains of temples are clearly discernible in most. Others are of minor importance, without temple or gold-smelting furnace, and from their scattered and outlying situations are considered to have been forts or places of refuge, for the defence of the workers in the various gold-reef districts, or when found in chains, though a few miles apart from each other, forts for the protection of roads which led towards Sofala on the coast. . . . Here is the Zimbabwe style of architecture in its purest form shown in the older buildings upon and around which are building extensions of later Zimbabwe periods, each of which differs in many essentials from the others. . . . Zimbabwe being the earliest centre occupied, and its growth, as shown by the additions of buildings of various periods, having been gradual and extensive, it seems, from its earliest times, to have occupied the position of chief metropolitan centre for the life, worship, and gold-recovering and smelting industry of these territories.

More eloquent even than temples or forts are the ancient gold-workings which cover hundreds of square miles in several parts of Rhodesia. At the side of almost every river may be found hundreds of mortar-holes bored into the tops of the granite rocks along its banks, many of them still containing pieces of partially-pounded quartz. Crushing-stones, gold-smelting furnaces, blow-pipes, crucibles, and all the other equipments of a gold-producing industry are to be seen there in abundance. Nor is this all. "Large quantities of solid gold ornaments and cakes of gold have at different times been discovered in the ancient ruins of Rhodesia." What a temptation for the Vandal! We are not surprised to learn that the amateur explorer has played greater havoc among these ancient buildings than centuries of tropical rains. It is estimated that the gold ornaments taken from the ruins of Matabeleland alone represent a value of £7,500 sterling. These articles show excellent design and workmanship, gold wire of different gauges, as well as beads, entering largely into their composition. Articles of religious worship and pieces of furniture covered with beaten gold speak volumes for the abundance of the metal. Experts have computed from what seem to be reliable data that the 75,000 ancient workings which have been found must have yielded not less than £75,000,000 of gold.

To return to the ruins, a more detailed description of the buildings will help to a better understanding of the argument as to their origin which to us is the principal point of interest in the book under notice.

The main features represented by the ruins of Rhodesia, of the first period of its architecture, are those of massive strength, enormous solidity, monotonous plainness and similarity completest symmetry, and most excellent workmanship, inspiring in their grand silence—maintained, it is held, for well-nigh four thousand years—a far deeper spirit of awe in the mind of the beholder than do the more modern styles of either Greece or Rome. The walls, in some instances are so massive that on their present summits might be placed an oxwaggon and team of sixteen oxen, with room to spare.

The authors adopt the view that the ruins represent two classes or types of architecture belonging to two different epochs of the ancients, referred to in this volume as the first and second Zimbabwe periods. The buildings of the first period are characterised by massive solidity and symmetry, the foundations averaging from five to fifteen feet, and are laid out on curved lines or an elliptical plan, straight walls being almost entirely absent. The ruins of the second period are less massive, and right angles in the main walls are general. The buildings are elaborately constructed each stone closely fitting into the next, while one stone always overlaps the joint between the two stones below it. With few exceptions they are built of granite blocks, uniformly squared. The larger ruins generally have from six to ten enclosures, which are accessible only by labyrinthine passages. There is no evidence that these buildings, were ever roofed and the generally accepted opinion is that they were used as strongholds, towers of observation, temples, treasure stores, food depositaries, and arsenals.

Now comes the question. Who were the people who erected these vast buildings and exploited the gold reefs of Rhodesia so extensively? The native mind, we are told, is absolutely blank as to any history or tradition concerning them. The Matabele are recent occupiers having come up from the south in 1838. "The natives," wrote De Barros in 1532, "say they are the work of the devil." Modern explorers claim to have solved the mystery. This country, they contend, is none other than the Ophir of the Old Testament. We will state the theory in Messrs. Hall and Neal's own words.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCO-AMERICAN DISPUTE AT TIENTSIN.

BUILDING OF MISSIONS STOPPED.

LONDON, MAR. 9

A dispute has arisen about the land within the French concession at Tientsin.

The French have stopped the American Missions building thereon, and have posted policemen on the spot.

The American Consul, in the meantime, has hoisted flags over the buildings and referred to his Minister at Peking.

THE SHEMAKHA EARTHQUAKE.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

The official report of the Shemakha earthquake states that 3,496 houses were destroyed, and 4,229 other buildings damaged, but only 86 were killed and 60 injured.

THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF.

President Roosevelt has signed the Philippines Tariff Bill.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

LONDON, MAR. 10

The cholera has now reached Mecca.

STRIKE AT DURBAN.

Seven hundred workmen in the railway shops at Durban has struck for higher pay, and the strike threatens to spread to the traffic staff.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE IN ITALY.

AVERTED BY GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS.

A general railway strike in Italy which was fixed to take place to-day has been countermanded, the Government promising to introduce a Bill whereby the men will receive thirty-three million lire in the next three years.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

M. DEWITTE'S VIEWS.

DESIRE FOR A GOOD UNDERSTANDING.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Russian Finance Minister in an interview with Mr. Frederick Horner, the member for North Lambeth, emphasized Russia's desire for a good understanding with England.

If Russia, he said, had wished to give England trouble, no opportunity could have been better than during the Boer War.

Russia would cordially countersign the Anglo-Japanese Treaty because it tended to peace.

Railway construction, he said, had been stopped 300 miles from the Indian frontier owing to opposition from influential people with us fearing it might be said Russia wanted the line for the invasion of India.

THE BLAGOVESTCHENSK MASSACRE.

DISMISSAL OF GENERAL GRIBSKI.

The "Daily Chronicle" in a telegram from Berlin states that General Gribski, the author of the Blagovestchensk Massacre, has been dismissed from the service.

CANADA AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

TO COPY NATAL.

The Canadian Commission's report on Japanese Immigration advises legislation on the lines of the Natal Act unless Japan enforces its Inhibition Act preventing immigration.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the English mails of the 28 th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday, and the steamer Australia for Colombo and Australia at 11 p.m. yesterday.

BRITISHERS EXECUTED AT PRETORIA.

FOR SHOOTING A BOER PRISONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London March 9th, reports the execution at Pretoria of two irregulars for shooting a surrendered Boer.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

A SOUTH AFRICAN ACTION.

Mr. Hess of the "South African Critic" has been mulcted in £1,000 damages for libelling Mr. Horatio Bottomley in a discussion on the conduct of the South African War.

LIBERALS AND HOME RULE.

EARL SPENCER'S ATTITUDE.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram says that speaking yesterday Earl Spencer who, during Lord Kimberley's illness, has acted as Liberal leader in the House of Lords, stoutly opposed Lord Rosebery's action, criticised the Liberal League, eulogised the work of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and declared that he would resign if Home Rule were dropped.

MISS ROOSEVELT AND THE CORONATION.

Miss Roosevelt will not now attend the Coronation.

NEW MEMBER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The King has admitted Sir Arthur Wilson to the Privy Council.

A DECREE NISI.

A decree nisi has been granted by the High Court in the case in which Mrs. Emily Michael sued her husband Mr. Frederick William Michael, an engineer employed at the Commercial Docks, Howrah, for divorce on the grounds of cruelty an adultery.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa:—

26th February, near Wolmaranstad, killed, Lieut. T. Willis, Imperial Yeomanry.

28th February, at Schurweberg, wounded left upper arm, Lieut. Ing., 2nd Dragoons.

2nd March, at Doornlaagte, killed, Captain P Field, Scottish Horse.

4th March, died of dysentery at Middleburg, Major Campbell, 1st King's Liverpool Regiment and from enteric at Heilbron, Lieut. Baines, 1st East Lancashire Regiment.

6th March, at Boschmanskop, slightly wounded, Captain The Hon. R. L. Pomeroy, 5th Dragoons.

7th March, at Sutherland, died of enteric, Lieut.-Colonel A. Thursby, 5th Royal Warwicks.

Captain Begbie, R. A. was killed in action in February. The place and date are not yet known.

GERMANY AND SHANTUNG.

CHINESE SUSPICIONS.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram from London dated March 8th, says the "Times" correspondent at Pekin reiterates his assurances that the situation is by no means so clear as has been supposed. The statements of Germany regarding Shantung, he remarks, do not deceive the Chinese, who connect the German attitude in a most positive manner with the isolated action of the same power in opposing the restitution of Tientsin.

LIVERPOOL SHIPOWNER DEAD.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables that Sir William Rathbone is dead.

[Sir William Rathbone, Shipowner, (Star line to India) was one of the best known citizens of Liverpool. He represented the Arvon division of Carnarvonshire in the House of Commons from 1885 to 1896, and was a well known figure in the House as a devoted Gladstonian. He was greatly interested in local Government, on which he had both written and caused others to write, and had many commercial, educational and philanthropic interests. Liverpool people took an especial pride in Sir Rathbone, who was a very simple unassuming man. He was vice president of University College, Liverpool, from 1874 till April 1892. He was born in 1818, and was consequently 84 years of age.

BOER MISSION TO AMERICA.

CONSTERNATION OF KRUGERITES.

A well-informed Continental correspondent states that the failure of the Boer Mission to America has thrown the Krugerite party into the utmost consternation.

MINING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SCARCITY OF NATIVE LABOUR.

From Johannesburg it is announced that 1,295 stamps are now working. The only difficulty in the way of increasing this figure is the scarcity of native labour. However, even this obstacle is being gradually overcome.

HOPEFUL SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Pretoria telegram to the "Daily Mail" states that the situation in South Africa was never viewed more hopefully at headquarters than it is to-day.

EARL OF LYTTON'S WEDDING.

The marriage of the young Earl of Lytton and Miss Caichele-Plowden will take place on 3rd April, at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

It is understood that the Government intend to drop the Education Bill for another year, owing to the congestion of Parliamentary business.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Unattached List, Second Lieutenants Hall, Scot Chaldicott, Leckie, Turnbull, Reilly, Creagh and Heyland are posted to the Staff Corps, Bombay.

Colonel Campbell proceeds Home on being relieved of his appointment as officiating Director General of Ordnance.

Lieut. Thompson, 2nd Connaught Rangers, is ordered to South Africa; Lieut. Angus, Jullunder Mountain Battery, to British Central Africa and Lieutenant Lewis, 23rd Field Battery, Capt. Prent, 1st Northamptons and Lieut. Fox, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, to England.

Mr. W. J. Mc. Caulis is permitted to resign his appointment in the Quetta Arsenal with effect from next June.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH, 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE. MARCH 10.

The P. and G. Companys s.s. Nankin (Extra Steamer) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Salazie left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday the 8th instant, at 8 p.m., and she is expected here on at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 8th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Miike Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 8th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	25

The sum about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The latest advices from, Kabul state that the Amir Habibullah has been suffering from a somewhat severe cold, followed by a slight attack of fever. His Highness was confined to his Palace from the 14th to 24th February. On the latter date he attended the Darbar, and is now reported to be better.

RAJA ATTA ULLAH KHAN died on the 6th instant. He was for several years British Agent at Kabul and did excellent work there. Only a few months ago he formed one of the little party of Mahomedan gentlemen sent to Kabul to take part in the "Fatwa" ceremony in honour of the late Amir. He had the army rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and lived on his property in Wazirabad District, where he was an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st Class.

NEARLY fifty licences of public-houses in the Stand improvement area, acquired by the L.C.C. are to be allowed to lapse.

THE FANCY FETE.

THE LAST DAY.

THE Fancy Fete closed last night after five days of extraordinary success. It has passed like a dream but unlike a dream something more than the memory remains. The five days of carnival and the all too brief glimpses of fairyland which the fete has yielded, have left a substantial token by which their existence may be recalled. The Lady Dufferin Fund for Medical Aid to Indian Women will benefit very largely by the result of the pure pleasure and marvellous organization which have delighted and astonished Bombay during the last week. The success achieved must be exceedingly gratifying to the organizers and their numerous helpers who have worked with a wonderful enthusiasm and energy, which never flagged during the whole of the five days. The trying nature of their labours during the progress of the Fete was visible to all; what their work was during the weeks of preparation it is only possible to faintly imagine. The closing scenes of the festival were as astonishing as those on the earlier days and the interest of the visitors was unabated. The grounds early began to fill yesterday afternoon, and at night the attendance was surprising. Before the general public were admitted, the stall holders who, remaining at their posts throughout, had been deprived of the pleasures of the Shannon River, were given the opportunity of experiencing its delights. During the progress of the carnival, arrangements had been made for the admission of the children of various institutions in the city, and yesterday a large number of orphans and others were admitted. Their tickets included the Shannon River voyage and this gave them great joy. Throughout the afternoon and evening the arenas and side shows were thronged during the progress of the entertainments and there was a general feeling of regret that the festival could not be continued longer. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote who have taken the closest interest in the success of the effort were again present during a great part of the evening.

In the large arena the entertainment opened in the afternoon with the final in the Bicycle Polo Tournament, when the team styling themselves "The Handle-me gently's" beat the Parsee Gymkhana. Cups were presented to each of the winning team by Lady Ollivant. The members of the team were:—Messrs P. F. Fischer, Gordon Hunter, F. Gordon and E. D. Smith.

At the closing performance in the large arena a tremendous crowd surrounded the enclosure. Special accommodation was made to enable the stall holders to see the performance and as a grand finale the programme included a procession of the whole of the performers.

Lady Northcote begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a cheque for Rs. 300 from the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie towards the Fancy Fete Fund.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Bombay University Senate was held last evening in Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor, presided and there was at fairly good attendance of Fellows of the University.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta the following degrees were conferred by the Vice-Chancellor "in absentia:" B. A. degree; Pribhdas Ghurbomal Malkani, Dayaram Jethmal, Sind, and Elphinstone Colleges; L. C. F. Sealy, Deccan and St. Xavier's Colleges, and Ramchandra Gundo Bettigeri, Deccan College. L.L. B. degree; Nadirshah Nowroji Commissariatwala, Government Law School.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, seconded by Mr. G. N. Nadkarni, that Sir Jehanghir Cawasji Jehanghir be elected as a members of the board of accounts. It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, that Mr. Hurkissandas Narottamdas, be elected another member of the board of accounts. It was proposed by the Rev. Father Dreckmann, and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., be elected a third member of the board of accounts. The propositions were put to the vote together, and were agreed to unanimously.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, on page 107 of the Calendar for 1901-1902, under the heading "University School Final Examination," the following sentence be inserted after the word "a total of 250" in line 3:—"A candidate who takes up Manual Training as an optional subject must obtain one-fourth of the full marks in "Practical Carpentry." Father Dreckmann explained that the reason why the Syndicate recommended this addition was that Dr. Thomson, of the College of Science at Poona, who was always an examiner in this subject, thought that the present rules were in some way unsatisfactory, and that an alteration was needed. The matter was discussed by the Syndicate who came to the conclusion which the Senate was asked to adopt.

Professor Sharpe seconded the motion, and it was agreed to unanimously.

The Senate then adjourned.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA.

THE following is a list of Essays received for Gold Medal Competition, 1902:—Methods that answer are preceded by thoughts that are true, War is the harvest of peace, The seed sown in peace is then reaped, Ad utrumque paratus, Certum pete finem, Circumstances govern everything in war, A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse, Experientia docet, Sub hoc signo vinces, Vae Victis, Virtute et Labore Nihil Obstat, Celer et Audax, Up to date in South Africa means twenty years ahead of Continental Europe, Hic fructus vitutis, Tempora Mutantur nos et Mutamer in illis, Assiduitate non desidia.

The subject was:—

"The training and equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India and their respective roles in War."

EXCITING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

FOUR PERSONS INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

PULLED UP IN A DELF SHOP.

ON Sunday afternoon a horse attached to a brougham, belonging to Bhugwandas Vishram, of Lohar Chawl, was being driven along Walkeshwar Road towards Malabar Hill and when mid-way the coachman Dhondoo Dhakoo got off the carriage and having patted the horse, began to scratch up the wheel with stones in orderto esse the animal a little. While the coachman was thus engaged, the horse suddenly took fright and bolted along Walkeshwar Road right up to Government House. Here it turned round and dashed at full speed along the same road crossed the Chowpatty Level Crossing and continued its rapid career along Queen's road until it reached Lohar Street, into which it turned and again dashed along towards Shaik Memon Street, where the animal dashed into a delf shop belonging to one Noormohamed Mooman, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 100. The horse was brought to a stand still and secured before it could do any further mischief. The animal was not injured nor was the carriage much damaged. Four persons named L. S. Vas, aged 18; Jamnabai, a woman, aged 25; Hormasji Dadabhay, aged 25; and Joosuf Hassam, aged 30, were knocked down by the runaway horse and carriage in Lohar Street and slightly injured. They were taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where their injuries were attended to and they were allowed to go home. The carriage was empty.

PEOPLE who own noses which do not please them, can now go to Vienna and get their shape altered. The "Hospital" describes the way in which a subcutaneous injection of paraffin is moulded to the desired form before the compound is allowed to cool.

THE North Wales coasting trade is engaging the attention of Americans, and the representative of a syndicate or private individuals in America has visited Carnarvon and Bangor, and already secured more than half a dozen well-known coasting vessels, for which, it is understood, he has paid very good prices. The destination and ultimate use to be made of the vessels have not yet transpired.

MAHRATHA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

SPEECH BY MR. A. E. PEASE, M. P.

A KOLHAPUR correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—The annual sports of the Kolhapur Infantry took place yesterday and the day before. A reception was given to Col Ferris, our new Political Agent, and his guest Mr. A. E. Pease, M. P., at the Victoria Maratha Students Institution of the Maratha Education Society, on Friday morning. A large shamiana, tastefully decorated, was erected in the court-yard of the Institution. Among those present were Mr. Pease and Mr. Ferris, the Chiefs of Jath, Madhol, Jamkhandi, Kagal and the Himat Bahadur and members of the American and S. P. G. Missions, the Darbar Surgeon and other ladies and gentlemen of the station. The boys of the Institution recited verses in Marathi, Sanskrit, and Persian. Rao Saheb Jadhav, M. A., LL. B., then delivered the following address:—

Col. Ferris, Mr. Pease, Sardars, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Maratha Education Society I have great pleasure in giving expression to the deep sense of obligation under which you Col. Ferris and Mr. Pease have laid the Society by kindly accepting their invitation and gracing the Victoria Maratha Students Institution by your presence. A few words about the Society and the Institution will not, I think, be out of place. The Society was started on the 18th of April last with the object of doing something to perpetuate the memory of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Empress. Her Majesty's solicitude for the ignorant classes and the deep interest she ever took in the spread of education among them are well known, and it was thought that the real object of the memorial could not be better fulfilled than by starting a movement to advance the cause of education among the Marathas. Under the encouragement given by Colonel Sealy, your predecessor, the idea gradually developed and the Victoria Maratha Students Institution was set on foot. I feel it my duty to express our gratitude to Colonel Sealy for his sympathy and active co-operation in the movement; and the managing committee are no less obliged to you, Colonel Ferris for the hearty help, advice and encouragement they are receiving at your hands, ever since you assumed charge of this Agency.

Col. Ferris, who was very enthusiastically received, in reply said:—

Bapusaheb, Ladies, Chiefs, Sardars, and Gentlemen,—It has given Mrs. Ferris and myself the greatest pleasure to be present here to-day at the kind invitation of the President and members of the Maratha Education Society, the more so that our connection with Maharastra has extended over a considerable number of years. I imagine that to few Englishmen have fallen opportunities for marking the development of Maratha aspirations. For, when more than 30 years ago, I first came to Kolhapur, the community was a backward and ignorant one, and although this is a Maratha state, there was not a ministerial or other office held by the Marathas, save in a menial capacity. This was an unsatisfactory state of things, but it was remediable. Development could only come from within, and even in those days a power was springing up from among you, which was destined to foster and further that development. Your Maharaja with some of his Maratha Feudatories was being educated for the fulfilment of high duties and with their development was bound up the development of the community. The objects kept in view by the Maratha Education Society are admirable, and if the Marathas do not take advantage of the opportunities now offered to them, the fault will be theirs and other communities may be excused if they look upon them as a degenerate race. But I feel sure that they will not neglect their opportunities and though I shall not be here to see it, I doubt not that a time will come when Kolhapur will have all its departments manned by Marathas, and this without trenching on the legitimate rights of others, for I hold that, all other things being equal, a Maratha should have a preference in a Maratha state. You must, however, labour to make yourselves equal in qualifications with those who have hitherto held the offices. I do not want you to think that Government or state service is the end all and be all of life. You should take your education, in the first place, as a means towards the moral elevation of the community and not solely for the material aggrandisement of the individual. Learn above all things to be independent, strike out for yourselves new lines, emancipate yourselves from servile adherence to conservative notions. Because your father is a karkoon it is not necessary that all his sons should be karkoons. If there is hereditary land in the family it does not follow that every member should stay at home and cultivate it. The British Empire was not built up in this way, but by all her sons fighting for themselves along the line of work at each consider to be of the leastresistance.

Gentlemen of the Society, you are extremely fortunate in having this opportunity of laying your aspiration before so distinguished a gentleman as Mr. Pease. He will, I believe, address a few words to you, and I can only say mark them well for you will find them helpful and encouraging. And now, gentlemen, I will merely repeat the thanks of Mrs. Ferris and myself for the honour done us, and the pleasure given us to-day, and add that I fervently trust that this second rise of the Maratha Empire, though on more intellectual and peaceful lines than the first, may be equally glorious and more enduring.

Mr. Alfred E. Pease in a sympathetic speech expressed the great satisfaction both Mrs. Pease and himself felt in being allowed to take part in the proceedings in connection with the Maratha Education Society. He was in the fullest sympathy with the aims and objects of the Institution and desired that all those who had promoted the, object they had met to forward might see the realisation of their hopes. They certainly might be congratulated on all they had done within the year. It had interested him to hear the allusion made to the history of the Maratha nation and race—mention had been made of the great founder of the illustrious family which reigned over the state of Kolhapur, Shivaji. This warrior always took care to equip fully and properly those who had to fight his battles and his Highness the present Maharaja desired to see his people equipped in their more enlightened days with that which was necessary to the battle of life. Those who had co-operated in the movement had acted on the principle that God helps those who help themselves. These gentlemen had worked hard and personal sacrifice and even drudgery was often required of those who entered on this kind of voluntary work in the public service. He asked them to remember the lines 'If little labour little are our gains; men's fortunes are according to his pains." No one could tell what tree this seed might bring forth or what fruit might ultimately be borne upon it, but education might do much for the individual students, a great deal for this State and for India and the Empire. By education men would be fitted for the study of those great economic questions upon which the future prosperity of India depended. If India was to be saved from the effects of famine it must, by the development of her industries, her resources and her mineral and other wealth and this end must be assisted by a wise and skilful technical education. But education could do still more. Travel did much to bring races together, and it was most interesting to him to hear in the address that they looked forward to the time when students would be enabled to visit Europe. The means of communication between England and India became more rapid and earlier, but election and the study of each other's history and literature would ensure that mutual understanding that might unite and knit together the hearts of all people within the Empire in true love and charity one towards the other. The East had sent to Europe its religions and its art and Europe in its turn had had its effect on Asia. Still were we better acquainted with each other's ideas a great mutual advantage would be gained. It appeared to Mr. Pease to be a strange thing that when he took his degree in the History Tripos at Cambridge, no knowledge of the history of the Indian Empire or of its literature was required of him. This knowledge ought to be the equipment of every English student of history. In conclusion he wished publicly to express his gratitude to Colonel Ferris for making it easy for him to be there that day. He knew Colonel Ferris gave his sympathy to the object they had met to promote. He knew also that when Colonel Ferris's time came to leave Kolhapur he would leave behind him many marks of his interests and affection for the place and he believed he would find his greatest reward in the kindly and lasting memory of him that would be cherished by those with whom he had worked. As the conclusion of his speech and in thanking those present for the kindness that had been shown him Mr. Pease expressed a desire if the rules of the society permitted it, to become a life member of the institution.

Rao Bahadur R. V. Subeni, the Diwan, then thanked both the speakers for the interesting and weighty words of advice that had fallen from them, and hoped that they would ever reserve a corner in their memory for the Kolhapur and the Maratha Education Society. Both Colonel Ferris and Mr. Pease have shown their sympathy for the movement by becoming its life members.

The regimental sports were over the same evening and the prize distributed by Mrs. Ferris. The tug-of war was the most exciting event as the first heat lasted for about a quarter of an hour.

AN exciting incident occurred in Barnard's Palace of Varieties, at Chatham, during the wire-walking performance of Hector, who is well known on the variety stage. His final feat was to walk along the wire with a boy on his back, and he had almost completed the journey when the wire broke and the whole of his supports collapsed, and he fell on the stage with the boy clinging tightly to his back. It was feared that they were hurt, but the performer quickly regained his feet and turned two or three somersaults to convince the audience that he was uninjured.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

REORGANISATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A WITHDRAWAL.

Before the Corporation proceeded with the business before them, the Municipal Commissioner said: Mr. President,—The Corporation will remember that at the last meeting of the house I had occasion to draw attention to a minute which Dr. Sukhia had appended to the report of the Committee on the reorganisation of the Health Department and that when speaking on the subject I stigmatised as "scurrilous libels" the personal remarks which Dr. Sukhia thought fit to make concerning officers. On further consideration I have come to the conclusion that my comments might have been couched in milder, though not less effective language. I therefore desire to express my regret to this house and to Dr. Sukhia, that I should have used any language that was stronger than the circumstances required.

Dr. Sukhia while expressing his thanks to the Municipal Commissioner for the handsome language and the manner in which he had withdrawn the expression, appealed to the sense of justice and fair play on the part of the President and asked if it would not be proper to place the minute referred to by the Commissioner on the records of the Corporation. Whenever any motion was withdrawn it was allowed to be recorded in the printed proceedings of the Corporation. He regretted that his minute was not allowed to go with the proceedings.

The President ruled that when a thing was withdrawn, it was not allowed to appear in the minutes of the proceedings.

STANDING COMMITEE ELECTION.

The election of the four members of the Standing Committee in place of those who have retired under the Act, was then proceeded with. The four retiring members were Messrs S. D. Khote, G. Lund, K. N. Wadya and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji. For these four vacancies there were six candidates in the field, viz., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Messrs K. N. Wadya, S. D. Khote, Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. A. G. Vieyas.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Sayani, Messrs W. Pearson, S. B. Master and Anandrao Wamed Shete were appointed scrutinisers to assist the Municipal Secretary in examining the ballot papers.

The ballot was then taken and subsequently the President declared the result as follows:—

NAMES	VOTE
Dr. A. G. Vieyas	43
Mr. S. D. Khote	39
Mr. Vithaldas Damoder	39
Dr. N. N. Katrak	38
Mr. K. N Wadia	38
Dr. E. Dadachanji	37

As Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. Vadiy tied, the President gave his casting vote in favour of the former and declared the first four candidates as being duly elected members of the Standing Committe.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

Mr. James MacDonald proposed that Messrs. A. Thomas and Dinanath Harichandra be appointed Auditors of the Municipal Accounts for the ensuing year.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said that he had not the honour of knowing the two gentlemen proposed, but that they were aware that they both were Government Pensioners. These gentlemen who had been elected from year to year, were compelled to leave the Government service, probably because on account of their age, they were deemed unfit for further service. Their audit work had during the last few years increased three times as much as it was before that period. It was not therefore advisable to appoint superannuated gentlemen to do the work, which involved heavy responsibility. The Corporation was not the asylum for Government imbeciles. For these reasons he opposed the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia also opposed the motion.

Dr. Dhondy in supporting the motion said that aged and experienced men should be given preference to young and inexperienced men, who could not be trusted with the work which carried so much responsibility.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that if Mr. Hormusji thought that these gentlemen were not qualified to do the work on account of their age, it was his duty to have brought forward the names of those whom he thought to be more qualified persons. It did not follow that because the two gentlemen had retired from Government service, they were incompetent persons. They were made to retire under the rule in order that promotion was not blocked.

Rao Bahadur Doshi said that he was quite satisfied with the work done by the auditors.

Mr. Macdonald said that the fact that the increasing work was satisfactorily performed by the auditors was the clearest possible evidence of their capability and energy to do the work.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

RE-APPOINMENT OF MR. HARVEY.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Corporation recorded Government Resolution reappointing Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay for a further term of three years from the date of the expiry of his term of office.

PULSOMETER PUMP.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of a pulsometer pump with boiler.

QUESTION OF RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Corporation recorded a letter to the President, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch—forwarding copies of a correspondence regarding the construction of overbridges across the lines of railways in Bombay Island, Stating that the result of the conferences proposed therein would be communicated to the Corporation for consideration and that the Governor-in-Council hoped that the result may be a speedy settlement acceptable to all parties.

VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

The Commissioner had forwarded the reports from the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, respectively, regarding the ventilation of sewers in the City.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the report be recorded, that the Commissioner be requested to take such steps as to prevent danger to the public from the ventilating shafts and pipes as might be recommended by the Health Officer, and to submit his report on the same to the Corporation.

Mr. S. D. Dhondi who seconded the proposition observed that the Corporation was more like a fish-market than a deliberative body, who did not condescend to listen to Dr. Sukhia.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta objected the expression "fish market" being applied to the Corporation.

At the request of the President Mr. Dhondi withdrew the expression.

Dr. Jehangair J. Gorsetji moved an amendment to the effect that the reports be referred to a committee.

Dr. Sukhia withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment which was adopted.

TOWN DUTIES.

On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, it was resolved to appoint a committee to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report what article should be added to Schedule H (being the Schedule referred to in Section 192 of the Municipal Act of articles liable to payment of Town duties), and how otherwise the Schedule should be revised."

MEMBER FOR IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, stating that in accordance with Section 12 (2) of Act VI of 1898, the term of office of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, as a Trustee on the Board, expires on the 31st day of March 1902, and requesting that the necessary steps may be taken for a fresh election in terms of Section II of the Act.

The President declared that under the new rules passed by the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had been duly elected a member of the Trust.

FILLING IN OF A WELL.

The Corporation resolved to fill in the well in the rear of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools.

The Corporation after transacting some other business of minor importance, adjourned to Thursday next.

AT a masked ball at the Elysee Music-Hall, Calais, an extraordinary attempt to commit suicide was made. A girl threw herself from the top gallery and fell on a chair in the dress circle, sustaining no injury. She returned to the balcony and again threw herself over the balustrade, but was caught in the arms of a number of the dancers. She escaped this time with a few slight bruises.

AN extraordinary accident happened in Naples on 16th February, when two mansions suddenly collapsed without warning. The occupants were buried in the ruins, but several were rescued with comparatively slight injuries, six children being found alive under the roof of one of the houses. Eight persons died before they could be extricated from the "debris," and several others sustained serious hurt.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON FOOTBALL.

THE HUNTING FIELD.

GOLF NOTES.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

LONDON, FEB. 21ST.

The secret of protecting football grounds against winter weather without incurring ruinous expense has yet to be found out. Straw is out of the question, grain husks won't lie, spent hops are not a success. Football organisers still have to trust to weather chances. At Leeds last week there were hopes that the sun would shine and free the Headingley ground from an icy grip, but these hopes were vain, and the Northern Union county championship match was within a pinch of being postponed a second time. But at Hull there was a ground both playable and available, and at Hull the match was played. The Rugby Union county championship match at Manchester was put off and some scores of matches of minor rank in Lancashire and Yorkshire and and Cheshire were cancelled. For once the programme of Association games was interfered with considerably. The University match was postponed, but the absence of fog and the exercise of care made it possible for all the League fixtures to be kept.

The Lancashire side gave a weak exhibition of the Northern Union game at Hull, and by their defeat Cheshire are left in possession of this season's championship. Cheshire, it is said would have preferred such a result as would have made necessary for them a second meeting with Lancashire. The wish was fathered by a financial thought, because Cheshire were disappointed with the gate they had when Yorkshire came to Stockport. But Cheshire have now their honours to wear even though the purse be empty, and they will be envied by their football rivals just as "splendid paupers" are envied in present-day society. The Lancashire players deserved the beating they got at Hull. They were outplayed forward and spoiled right and left in all their attempts at back combination. The absence of Valentine and Hogg is put forward as an excuse for weakness. That absence was due to a reason which will amuse the out-and-out freedom-loving amateurs of the Rugby Union. Northern Union players get into hot water if they fail to observe what is known as the "working rule." The two absentees on Saturday observed this rule too closely. They were complying with it when they should have been seated in the train on the way to Hull. But the whole playing machine of Lancashire was out of gear for once, the full back was injured soon after the game began, and the bustling Yorkshire forwards especially enjoyed themselves.

There is to hand an interesting story about a discussion at the recent meeting at Leicester of the English Rugby Union Committee. The question of adopting the Northern Union half-back rule was under consideration. It is stated that the Committee went so far as to practically give certain clubs the option of mutually arranging to adopt the rule by way of experiment. But at present there is no authoritative announcement on the subject. The Northern Union introduced their rule in the season of 1895-6. It provides that a free kick by way of a penalty shall be awarded if any player not in a scrummage (and this refers to the half backs and three-quarters) gets in a line with any of his forwards before the ball comes out of the scrummage. In the Rugby Union game at present only the player needs to be behind the ball. As a result, immediately the ball comes out of the pack the half back gathering it is at once pounced upon, and the necessity for another scrummage arises. I was to obviate so much scrummaging that the new rule was introduced, and that it was successful in giving more scope for the development of the passing game is generally admitted.

The closing stages of the competition for the English Association Cup will be an excellent test of the respective merits of Northern and Southern football. Portsmouth and Southampton are in the third round, and Portsmouth, having had luck in the draw, and having therefore to play on their own ground, have brighter prospects for reaching the semi-final than Derby County, the team drawn against them, Southampton have to come northwards, to play the only Lancashire team left in the competition, and the match at Bury is likely to be the best of next Saturday's programme. One does not overlook the probability of a good struggle at Newcastle, but with Sheffield United in such poor form that they get trounced on their own ground, as on Saturday by Small Heath, there is not much justification for speculating upon their chances of repeating last year's history. If Stoke go under at Nottingham, as is thought to be likely, they will yet have satisfaction in having achieved some distinction before the final extinction. For a club with very limited resources Stoke have done wonderfully well already, and sudden lapses from like that at Blackburn have been very exceptional with them this season. The cup final, after all, will be played probably at the Crystal Palace. Some industry has been shown in the direction of obtaining preference for the Aston Villa ground, and the final decision has yet to be actually made, but there is reason to belive that Birmingham's influence will fail before the money argument of Sydenham. The men who have the matter in hand are not likely to forget the empty benches at Bolton last season.

Sunderland had a bad week. They lost their Captie at Newcastle and they lost a League match at Nottingham. For all that they continue to hold the four points lead from Everton, because Everton on Saturday got a beating at Bury. With no Cup-tie anxieties to sap their form, the two teams may yet make the finish of the League competition really interesting; but the nugatory methods of last Saturday will bring again into the running Blackburn Rovers, a team that reaped an improved goal average at the expense of Stoke, in most business-like fashion. Manchester City got the beating they expected at Grimsby, in spite of the "strengthening" effected by introducing Hillman, M'Oustra and Drummond. Concerning the conditions under which the services of the two Celtic players were transferred to Manchester City there is a diplomatic inquiry in progress. The suggestion is that the Scottish players are being loaned to help the weak club out of a deep hole, and to this suggestion people who are in positions of responsibility say "preposterous." The help, however it has been obtained, seems to have come too late to do Manchester City any real service so far as League prospects this season are concerned. But it may tend a improve the quality of the games played at the Hyde Road ground during the remainder of the season, and in that case it will be very welcome. To-day the Manchester City team as remodelled will have a chance to show its merits. Aston Villa are the visitors, and they come to play the match postponed earlier in the season because of fog. As a Saturday "draw" the visit of the premier Birmingham team is counted one of the best in the Manchester season, and this afternoon, if the weather is kind, there will surely be a good attendance, if only to compare the Villa team of to-day—and just now the eleven is playing in very good style—with that combination of all the football talents which carried off double honours a few seasons ago.

Although in the streets of London snow is exceedingly unpleasant, especially when the thaw arrives farmers are glad to see their fields covered with a white mantle. On golf courses, also, snow has a beneficial effect, and particularly so on those that have been recently laid out. When it melts it percolates slowly through the sod beneath, supplying wholesome moisture to the roots of the grass. In Canada, when it is evident that winter is breaking up grass seed is sometimes sown upon the snow. As the frozen ground gradually becomes disintegrated with the thaw the seeds sink into the soft mould, and under the influence of mild weather and sunshine soon begin to sprout. The opportunity for a similar procedure would seldom arrive in this country, as we do not expect fresh growth before March, and it rarely happens that snow lies on the ground so late. Golf courses require especial care when a thaw comes after a long spell of hard weather.

DR. ASTLEY, ex-Mayor of Dover, has presented the town with a magnificent electric organ valued £3,000.

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In a short time—certainly before the end of this month—the offer in India of THE CENTURY at the present price will be withdrawn, and the sale discontinued, to be resumed after a time at an increased price. The surest way to secure a copy of THE CENTURY before the price has been raised is to sign an order for the work and send it to THE TIMES at once.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY,

Since it is at once a WORD-BOOK AND A FACT-BOOK, may be said to yield more different kinds of information than any other work of reference in the world. It answers the simplest questions that present themselves to the mind of a child, and explains, clearly and concisely, the most puzzling allusions which confront the omnivorous reader. It is a new work on a new plan—giving, for the first time, every form of spelling, pronunciation, and usage known, whether English, American, Australian, proviancial " or colloquial. It consists of eight sumptuous volumes ; 7,000 large quarto pages ; 500,000 definitions ; 100,000 Encyclopædic articles, 7,500 illustrations ; 300,000 quotations ; and the editorial cost, alone, of the work was more than £200,000.

ENCYCLOPÆDIC DEFINITIONS.

THE CENTURY deals not only with every word in the language but with all the known facts that associate themselves with a given word, and these facts are stated in facts convenient and always readable form immediately following the definition. In this manner words are treated as subjects, and a definition becomes practically a treatise. Every *phrase* and every *allusion* and every *quotation*, in which a given word may be found, will be found in its proper place, printed in a small, bold type, so that the reader can find it quickly. Here are a few entries which exemplify the extraordinary thoroughness with which THE CENTURY will answer almost any question, and supply the answer quickly.

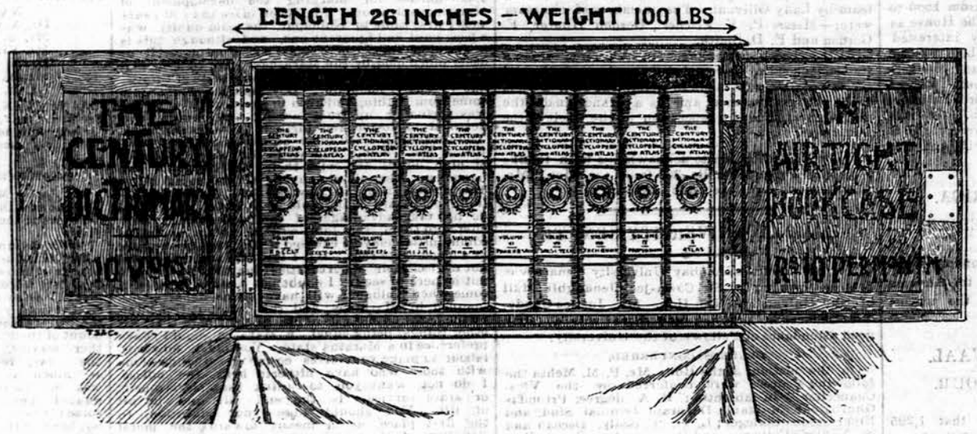
WHALE—Under this definition are given *more than* 4,000 *words of description and explanation*, besides four illustrations. After dealing with the general subject of Whales, THE CENTURY describes the following kinds of Whales ; Arctic, Atlantic, Australian, Baleen, Biscay, Black, Blue, Bone, Bottle-headed, Bottle-nose, Bow-head, Bull, Calf, California, Calling (or Pilot) Cape, Cow, Denticete, Digger, Down, Finback, Furrowed, Giant Sperm, Gray, Great Polar, Greenland, Humpbacked, Japan, Killer, Loose, Mysticete, New Zealand, Northwest, Pilot, Polar, Pygmy, Right, Rudolphi's Sibald's, Siebold's, Smooth, Southern Right, South Pacific, Sowerly's Spermaceti, Sulphur, White, Ziphoid, and the following phrases and allusions : To throw a tub at a whale, Very like a whale (Shakespeare), Whale of Passage, Whale's bone (Puttenham), Shakespeare.

WATER—In the same volume, under the word Water, a multiplicity of facts is supplied. The definition deals with water chemically, the various methods of supplying it, the part it plays in animal and vegetable life, with organic matter found in it, etc. Quotations in which the word may be found are cited from Palladius, Shakespeare, Harvey, Burns, Wordsworth, Torkington, Maundrell, Bunyan, Oliphant, W. S. Gilbert, Marston, Massinger, Pepys, Fletcher, Jamie, Telfer, Notes and Queries : The following drinking-waters are cited, and an analysis of each is given. Aix-la-Chapelle, Aix-les-Bains, Apollinaris, Carbonated, Carlsbad, Franz Josef, Friedrichshall, Giesshubler, Harrogate, Hamburg. HUNYADI Janos, Kissengen, Marientad, and many more. Here are a few phrases and allusions : Chow-Chow water, False water, First water, (C. Reade), High water (Dickens), High water mark (Emerson), Holy Water, Canterbury Water, Low Water-mark, (Dickens), Oil on Troubled Waters (Notes and Queries) To cast water into the Thames, Water of Life (Revelations), Water of separation.

The definition of the word THEOREM covers nine closely-packed columns, in all more than 9,000 words. RENAISSANCE is dealt with in 2 000 words, GREEK in 4,000, *Electricity* in 5,000, LAW in 6,000, with 151 sub-heads ; SPECIES in 3,000, PROCESS in 3,500, WATER in 6,000, TIDE, in 2,000, TOOTH in 4,000, TRANSFORMATION in 2,000, VARIATION in 2,000, POSITION in 1,500, POUND in 2,000, POWER in 3,000. Under ELEMENT, all of the Elements are noted with their symbols and specific gravities.

These examples are but a few among hundreds of thousands of definitions to which a long, detailed, encyclopædic method of treatment has been given. Every phrase and allusion in which a word is used, or has ever been used, in England or in other English-speaking countries, is explained under the definition of the word itself. There are 300,000 quotations in THE CENTURY representing a body of happily chosen selections accessible in no other book. The variety of information supplied astonishes one who was yet to learn of the marvellous care, and the amazing precision with which THE CENTURY has been compiled.

Under FEVER, not le ss than 168 forms of fever are noted ; under BATTERY 41 varieties ; under PULLEY, 18 kinds of pulleys ; under GLASS, 51 varieties ; under WARBLER, 168 varieties of this feathered songster, the most remote countries having been laid under contribution to perfect the list, under WAR, 48 great conflicts of history, with their dates, under WHALE. 47 varieties ; under PINE, 99 varieties. This list could be extended indefinitely; but enough has been said to prove the certainty of the response THE CENTURY gives to the seeker after any known fact.



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Books so beautifully printed and handsomely bound necessarily require a book-case, especially if the owner's shelf-room is already full. The book-case shown in the photograph will, it is believed, answer all ordinary requirements. It is built of seasoned teak, which is well polished. Wood or Glass doors will be supplied, as preferred. The endeavour has been to make the case air tight, and to this end there has been placed around the sides a quarter inch "bead" which as the doors are closed, dovetails into a groove cut in the doors, effectually shutting out air and moisture, and leaving no apertures into which insects can enter. The case has a four-lever lock of English make, with steel key.

Those who prize good books are careful to have them properly cleansed twice a week, especially during the rains. In order more thoroughly to protect the handsome volumes of The Century, however, a zinc case fitted into the teakwood case will be supplied. Both the teakwood and zinc cases will be sold at cost. The price of the former is **Rs. 15** and of the latter **Rs. 6.**

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF PROPER NAMES, (1090 Pages.)

With the exception of names of persons and places, these different subjects have hitherto either been entirely omitted from works of reference, or have been treated only in occasional cases. They are all fully covered in The Century Dictionary and Cyclopædia, with concise and accurte description.

NAMES OF PERSONS.—Persons of note, ancient and modern ; divinities and mythological names, with pictures and reproductions of paintings and statues ; pseudonyms ; characters in legend, fiction, poetry, and the drama ; epithets and nicknames ; names of dynasties, Roman families.

POPULAR NAMES AND EPITHETS, as the nicknames of the different states, as the "Eternal City" for Rome, and the like. "Gotham" for New York.

INSTITUTIONS.—Universities, colleges, and academies' notable clubs, orders of knighthood, ancient schools of philosophy and art, libraries, etc.

BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES.—Remains of classical antiquity (the Circus Maximus, etc.) ; notable examples of Eastern architecture ; cathedrals, palaces, prisons, arches columns, etc. The Pyramids, ancient tombs, theatres (ancient and modern, especially the old London and Paris theatres), *with most beautiful reproductions and pictures.*

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, including the larger physical and political divisions, provinces, countries, departments, cities, towns, seas, bays, gulfs, islands rivers, lakes, mountains, natural curiosities, etc., with three hundred maps and many pictures.

STREETS, SQURES, PARKS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, as the Prado (Madrid), Unter den Lindend (Berlin), Champs-Elysses (Paris), Central Park and Broadway (New York) and especially the topography of ancient Athens and Rome.

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS.—The planets, asteroids, comets, etc., with diagrams of the constellations.

BOOKS ANCIENT AND MODERN.—Novels, plays, operas, etc.; Books of the Bible. Particular attention has been given to the works of the Elizabethan dramatists and to early English literature.

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NAMES OF IMAGINARY PLACES.—Names in mythology, legend, poetry, etc., as the "Vale of Avalon," the Land of Cockaigne," the "Elysian Fields," the river "Styx."

HISTORICAL EVENTS AND MOVEMENTS.—Political parties and religious bodies ; wars, battles, sieges, plots, treaties, conventions ; concordats, leagues, councils, alliances, crusades : diets, parliaments, riots, rebellions.

NOTED ANIMALS AND VESSELS.—Famous racehorses, horses of famous persons (historical and mythical, names of war-ships, yachts, ships used in voyages of exploration and the like, *with illustrations.*

RACES AND TRIBES.—The peoples of the modern world ; the tribes of ancient times, as Palestine and Assyria, and of recent times, as America and Africa, etc.

NAMES OF ANCIENT PLACES, including names of places in ancient Italy, Greece, Persia, the Holy Land, and the like. Of many of these places there are views or plans in the work.

NATURAL HISTORY.—The names of typical and important general families and orders in zoology and botany, *with exquisite illustrations* of the individual animals and plans.

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Either of the leather bindings is recommended. The Century is a work which is likely to be referred to by its possessor for many years, and it is therefore desirable that it shall have substantial. durable backs and sides. The leather used is a strong black Morocco, with stiff cloth sides, (except in the Full Morocco which is full bound in leather.) The cloth binding is as good a binding as can be made at the price, but as each volume weighs about 9 pounds the cloth bound volumes will necessarily require great care in handling.

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An elabarate prospectus has been prepared, which is calculated to supply the fullest information regarding the scope and contents of this many-sided work. The expense entailed in manufacturing so handsome a prospectus was necessarily very great. It will be sent post-free to intending subscribers. This prospectus entitled "Words and Things" contains reproductions of over 300 from among the 7,500 illustrations in THE CENTURY, including specimens of the exequisite coloured plates. "Words and Things" tells how a reader of THE CENTURY will find the various subjects treated in which he may be interested. The subjects chosen to serve as examples of THE CENTURY'S range and fullness include Insurance and the History of Lloyd's ; Enteric Fevers ; Ships and Yachts ancient and modern : Dialect and Colonial English ; Foreign Words in English use ; the X-Ray and Electricity ; Speaking Machines ; Coins, ancient and modern; Serpents that Crush and Serpents that Poison ; Signs of the Weather ; Sea Food and Sharks ; Man-mimicking and Man killing Apes ; the jargon of the Law Courts and the Stock Exchange ; Setang ; Lace ; Chinese Ethics and Customs.

This prospectus shows how THE CENTURY throughout realizes that words stand for things, and that to explain the word and leave the thing alone—to perform, that is to say, the functions of a Dictionary and none of the functions of a Cyclopædia—is not a helpful, even where it is a possible proceeding "Words and Things" shows how well THE CENTURY does in including the whole of our language, obsolete and colloquial, trade and and scientific, provincial and colonial, as well as the current literary vocabulary

The Prospectus also contains full details of the Century Atlas of the World and the Cyclopædia of Proper Names.

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By Responsible Persons

To The "TIMES,"

53, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

THREE HUNDRED MAPS

THE CENTURY ATLAS.

The Century Atlas contains 117 double-page maps, 138 inset maps, and 45 historical and astronomical maps. The indexes show about 200,000 entries—more than are found in any gazetteer or atlas index previously published The total engraved surface of the 300 maps is more than 156 square feet. The maps are printed in from five to ten different colours.

THE three hundred beautiful maps which are part of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopædia are designed to exhibit the latest geographical knowledge of all parts of the earth's surface. They form a really comprehensive, up-to-date Atlas of the World, containing the results of the latest explorations in the Arctic regions, by Nansen and the Duke of Abruzzi, in Central Africa, and in other remote parts of the globe. The Century gives these as well as the most recent political changes, such as the new boundary of Greece, resulting from the late war, and the limits of the new Greater New York, which were fixed in 1900.

Not only are the different political divisions and the mountains, rivers, lakes, seas, cities, towns and villages given, but numerous charts display in the most interesting manner the world's past history from the Chaldean period, nearly 6 000 years ago, to the present day. The geographical and historical information contained in these maps is as comprehensive as up-to-date, and as authoritative, and their execution as beautiful, as could be made by the liberal expenditure of time and money.

The present time is particularly suited for the production of an entirely new series of maps. Many of the results of recent official surveys to which other mapmakers did not have access have become available ; explorers during the last few years have been steadily pushing further and further into the unknown regions of the earth, toward the North Pole, into the heart of Africa, through Australia, and into Central Asia ; barbarous countries have been rapidly opened to civilzation ; and the observations and measurements made by travellers in all parts of the world have been recorded.

In order to produce the best results it was necessary to begin at the bottom and make each map afresh from the newest and best material. The latest geographical surveys of civilized countries have been collected, and upon these and upon supplementary material, such as the English Admiralty Charts and the United States Hydrographic Charts, the maps have been founded. In those regions of the world for which no official surveys have been made the most authoritative sources of information have been used.

No expense has been spared in the production of the maps, which are printed in from five to ten different colours. The Atlas contains almost 1,000 pages and in size and binding is uniform with the Dictionary, and with the Cyclopædia of Proper Names.

THE CENTURY ATLAS CONTAINS

300 Maps (Geographical, Historical, Astronomical), Main Routes of Discovery, the Latest Arctic Explorations, 5 Maps of Africa, Submarin Cables, Steamship and Railway Routes, Forts, Lighthouses, Shoals and Reefs, Caravan Routes, Population of Cities and Towns, Maps of Ancient Empires and Cities, Limits of Icebergs, Course of Ocean Currents. Trade Winds, Mountains, Passes, Canals, Treaty Ports, Depth of Seas, Bays and Harbours, and an INDEX CONTAINING 200,000 ENTRIES.

HOW THE CENTURY ATLAS DEALS WITH AFRICA IN FIVE DIFFERENT MAPS.

A few years ago a map of Central Africa would have been made up largely of blank spaces. The whole of that part of the continent was to an astonishing degree an undiscovered country. To-day, thanks, to the explorations of Stanley, Cameron, Wissmann, and others, the names of places, mountains, rivers, and lakes actually crowd each other for space on an up-to-date map. The "dark Continent" is no longer known only along its coast line. Travellers and discoverers have crossed it repeatedly, and already the railway is following where the explorer has shown the way. This map gives the results of the latest discoveries and explorations ; it shows, too how the central part of the continent has been taken possession of by the different European countries ; Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Belgium and Spain.

This map is founded upon recent official material. The facts regarding the Congo Free State, for example, are based upon a large sectional map recently issued by the Belgian Government. The limits of the Congo Free Trade Area are shown by the two red lines beginning on the west coast, one north and the other south of the mouth of the Congo. By following these east one can see at a glance the extent of territory within which all nations and religions have equal privileges, and free trade, with slight modifications, prevails.

Besides this map, there are *four others devoted to Africa.* One, a general mape of the whole continent, show how the continent has been divided among the different European nations. One it are given the routes of all the important explorers, from the time when Vasco da Gama doubled Cape Horn in 1497, to the last trip of Glave in 1895.

The second map gives with much detail the north-eastern end of the continent, especially Egypt. On it are shown the battles of modern times, including those fought by Napoleon in his celebrated Egyptian compaign in the latter part of the last century. The battle of Omdurman is marked with a cross.

The next map shows the north-western part of Africa from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea. It gives the different caravan routes that cross the desert, and graphically displays the result of recent congresses or diplomatic agreements by which the territory has been divided between France, Great Britain, and other countries.

The last map shows the southern end of the continent, including the British possessions, the Transvaal, etc. The battles with the Transvaal burghers (including the early ones fought in the present war) are clearly shown, also the railways which are pushing from the south into the very heart of the continent.

These five maps united give a complete delineation of the whole African continent. They are of especial interest to anyone reading stories of adventure, war, sport, travel, or exploration in Africa. In fact, they make it possible for the first time fully to enjoy such books. Any one reading the story of Livingstone's wonderful trips or Stanley's brilliant expeditions will learn more and remember longer if he has these maps at hand. They will show him just where and when these different journeys took place, as well as many of the details connected with them.

As on all the other maps in this series, this sheet shows the height of mountains, the elevation of lakes, the volcanoes active during the nineteenth century, and the like. The relative size of the different cities and towns is indicated by the style of type used.

NOW—NOT NEXT MONTH—IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

MR. R. KNIGHT, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in October last, convicted Gundya bin Rudrappa of attempt to murder, and sentenced him to five years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for one year. The accused appealed from the above decision to the High Court; and the appeal was heard on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The accused was charged with attempting to murder Gangi an immoral woman, on the night of the 13th September last. It was alleged that, on the night in question, accused went to Gangi's house accompanied by a friend named Bhima. The latter left the place afterwards, and the accused remained alone with Gangi, who was lodging in a house of considerable size, and was its sole occupant at the time. She and the accused sat up till 2 o'clock in the morning, playing the "Sittar." Then Gangi said she was tired and wanted to lie down, but accused went on practising on the instrument. Gangi took off some of her ornaments, her anklets armlets, and one or two necklaces, placing them in a box near her bed which she locked with a key which the wore suspended round her neck by a chain. She kept on two neck ornaments and with these and the chain round her neck, she went to sleep. She happened to lie with her left arm thrown back across her throat. Later on she was roused to some consciousness by something gliding across her arm like a snake. She felt the bed with her hand, but finding nothing dropped off to sleep again. She was suddenly awaken by the pressure against her throat of the bracelet upon her wrist, and she realised that a rope had been placed round her neck and was being tightened. Every thing was in darkness. Fortunately for her, her hand was still lying upon her throat, so that the rope had encircled it, and she was able with an effort to wrench it away and save herself from the threatened strangulation.

This she effected, and then her assailant made repeated efforts to seize her throat with his hands and throttle her. It was again a fortunate circumstance that, in spite of the difference in sex, his physical superiority over her was slight. She was only an ordinary young woman, 25 or 26 years of age, but the accused was a puny ill-developed lad of 17 or 18, and she was able to hold her own against him. They struggled so for some minutes, she shrieking and screaming for help, and her cries attracted the neighbours, who began to clamour, at the outer door. She contrived at last to get the room door open, and the accused then abandoned his purpose, and made his escape through the back.

Gangi then opened the front door and admitted the neighbours. They found the room in a state of confusion and disorder. She found that the necklaces and chain that were about her neck had disappeared. Her other ornaments in the box were intact. A man's coat, waist-coast, and a dhotar were found in the room; and admittedly belonged to the prisoner. A piece of cotton cord was found in the room, corresponding exactly with a bundle of cotton cord which was found in the prisoner's house. The missing ornaments were discovered among a heap of fuel within a pace or two of the back door, through which the accused must have effected his escape. The accused was arrested on the 17th. The Sessions Judge said he was satisfied upon the evidence of the truth of Gangi's story. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the appeal, said: We cannot agree with the Sessions Judge that the intention to murder is satisfactorily proved. The view apparently taken by the Sessions Judge that the accused and Bhimappa planned the crime is very improbable, and is negatived by Bhimappa's evidence. The case is not without difficulties, but having regard to all the circumstances, we think the right course was to convict the accused on the lesser count of the charge namely of voluntarily causing hurt, and to sentence him under section 323, Indian Penal Code, to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

BROACH NOTES.

THERE is nothing of any importance going on in Broach at present, writes our local correspondent. All the district officers are touring in the district, and the few people left in Broach find some difficulty in amusing themselves. There will shortly be one or two changes in the personnel of the station owing to the fact that some of the residents are proceeding on leave to Europe. This will mean a yet smaller attendance at the Gymkahana than is the case now.

Plague shows no signs of diminution, though its ravages are confined to the southern half of the district.

The poor house that was opened in Anklesvar at the beginning of February has now been closed.

BANK NOTES AND WRECKS.

The Government at Washington destroys about £300 000, worth of paper money every day; worn-out stuff that is worthless as currency. They turn it into pulp and afterwards it is made into car wheels. In that formit may circulate several years more. For every note thus destroyed a new one of the same denomination is manufactured. Therefore don't worry. There will always be bank notes enough for us; the only trouble is to get them safely and snugly lodged in our pockets. And that is as hard a trick in America as it is in England.

Gold and silver coins also wear out and go to the melting pot to be recast. Wherever there is friction there is destruction more or less rapid.

It is the tendency of things to go to pieces that led Mrs. Elizabeth Shirt to speak of herself as a physical wreck. Ships that get fast on rocks and are there hammered into bits by the waves, obviously suggested the comparison.

In her own account, written on the 10th August, 1900, she gives us the main facts. There is nothing novel in them, which is all the worse; for if cases like hers are common, the reasons for trying to prevent them, or to cure them, are all the more imperative and pressing. Suppose out of every four vessels navigating English waters one at least got wrecked between the Scillies and the Isle of Wight.

Why, man, it would almost wake up the Admiralty. And yet the community is full of just such 'physical wrecks" as Mrs. Shirt says she was. Surely there must be both weak vessels and bad steering in this part of the sea.

In plain talk her story runs this way:—For fully twenty years I was subject to bronchitis and indigestion. I was never free from these ailments; never well. Even in the best of the summer weather my breathing was bad, and as soon as ever the cold and wet of winter set in I was laid up altogether.

"In December, 1897, the influenza gripped tight hold of me and for some days my condition was critical. At last after a stiff fight, I recovered from the influenza, but it left me weak and exhausted, with the bronchitis worse than before.

"Nearly everything I ate made me sick or else caused a sinking, gnawing pain in the chest, as if something wanted to come up but could not."

(There are certain complaints which seem to do more damage with their tails than with their jaws—as whales do when they fight sailors in the sea. One of the worst of these is influenza; its action on the stomach and on the nerves that control digestion leaves them like a house without doors or windows—open to every thief and tramp who comes along.)

"Well," continues Mrs. Shirt, 'this will help you to understand what I mean by a physical wreck. Sometimes I had to gasp like a fish out of water and was so wheezy my breathing could be heard all over the house."

'Then," says Mrs. Shirt, 'a dry, hard cough fastened on me and shook my body through and through. Sometimes I got black in the face with it, and the sweat rolled off me as if I were in a steam bath. Often I thought I should burst a blood vessel and die right out of hand.

"My sleep was so broken, and I ate so little, that a mere walk across the room tired me more than once when I walked for miles. Then there was that queer thump, thump, thump, at the top of my head; what caused it I don't know.

"My face was the colour of mahogany and I was such a wreck I fancied my time in this world was nearly up.

"The doctor attended me for a long while and did all he could, but when at last I was sure his medicine was doing me no good I gave over taking it and began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup. And that helped me as a mother's hands under its arms helps a toddling baby.

"I was better from the first bottle, and went on taking the Syrup and improving until I was completely cured. This was three years ago, and I have never had a touch of my old complaint since. I cannot praise the Syrup enough." (Signed) Elizabeth Shirt, Hibbert Street, Newtown, New Mills, Near Stockport.

Oh, how many "physical wrecks" Mother Seigel's medicines have rebuilt and sent sailing again over Life's great ocean.

LICENCES may now be obtained on application to the Paris police to hunt cats from the cemeteries.

THE AURUNGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of a petition for the winding-up of the above company came on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Sterling. On the 14th ultimo, a petition were presented before his lordship for the winding up of the company. His lordship on that occasion accepted the petitions, appointed Mr. MacLeod, provisional official liquidator, and adjourned the hearing yesterday Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshah and Co., appeared on behalf of Messrs. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and other shareholders and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker. Kanga, and Ghirdharlal, for Doraswasni Iyer, petitioners, in support of the winding up order. Mr. Bahadurji, for Messrs. J. N. Tata, and R. J. Tata, shareholders, also supported the application.

Mr. Raikes, appeared on behalf of Ramchand Ramnath and others creditors to the extent of Rs. 40 000 to 50,000, and applied for a short postponement. He said his clients were residents of Delhi, who had come down to Bombay as soon as they heard of the matter. They required time to inspect the books, as they submitted the company was solvent, and that the winding up order was unnecessary.

After some discussion his lordship postponed the matter.

POCKET PICKING AT THE FANCY FETE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Munchershaw Hormasji was charged by Inspector Fanel of the Criminal Investigation Department with picking pockets at the Fancy Fete on Friday last. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Ardeshir Pestonji, one of the complainants, said that on examining his pocket while in a boat in the Shannon River last Friday at 10 p.m., he found his purse missing. The purse contained Rs. 7-12. After leaving the Shannon River, he made inquiries about his purse, and found it with a native detective who had already arrested the accused.

Another complainant, Yusoofally Tyabji, a borab, stated that after buying a ticket from the ticket office at the Fancy Fete on Friday night, he examined his pocket at the suggestion of some of his friends. Eventually he found his pocket picked and his purse missing. The purse contained a sovereign and two Rs. 5 currency notes. He did not inform the police; but the next day he was sent for by the head of the Criminal Investigation Department. He identified his purse.

The accused had another charge against him in respect of a purse illegally come by.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was under the influence of liquor at the time

Mr. Kapad a, pleader requested the Magistrate to deal leniently with the accused as he belonged to a respectable family, and this was the first time he was placed before a Magistrate.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 35.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Alpin Major W
Allen Mr
Agnew Mr C H
Boultera Mr and Mrs C
Bristead Major and Mrs C H
Barclay Col
Bennett Capt C D, R N
Berghell Mr and Mrs J H
Carpenter Mrs and 2 children
Claney Mr and Mrs D J
Dick Mr and Mrs J H and child
Edwards Lieut H
Hughes Mr and Mrs J W
Houstain Mr W McA
Hooper Mr C W
Jones Miss
Lincoln Major and Mrs S W
Milne Mr C
Macpherson Lieut R
Oakes Mr W H
Paul Sir and Lady A
Parker Mr R H
Roberts Mrs C H and three children
Rawson Mr C
Symonds Capt and Mrs and infant
Simpson Dr S
Smith Rev J F
Tanner Major J A
Vizall Mr S F
Woodliffe Mr and Mrs T A

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
611-01—Pestonji Rani K—Silabai widow vs Ganji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.
30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Osman vs Yammabai Mulla and M.
184-00—Matubhai J and M—Yasin bin Abdul and another vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Bulan and others—Mulla and M, Smetham B and N, and Mirza and M.
698-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Khimjee Jairam Naronjee vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and another—Bhaishanker and K and Little and Co.
657-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
658-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadussa—Chitnis M and M.
547-01—Dikshit and D—Hajee Ramchandra Bhutwadker and another vs Narayen Ramchandra Pendse and others.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report
370-70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co.
962-68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.—Part heard.
388-01—In person a pauper.—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and others—Sorabjee and J.—Part heard.
265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kesshar Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.
517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Hamidaar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and C and C and V.
833-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—S B and N.
58-00—Nanu and H—Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Dinshaw Eduljee Vatcha and others—Dikshit and D and Madhavjee V.
719-99—Khunderao and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lalljimull and others—Pestonji R and K.
429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao.

Before the Hon'ble Justice CHANDAVARKUR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

334-00—Edgelow G and W—Pirozbai widow vs Ardeshir Shapurjee Narielwala and others—K D Shroff—Part heard.
306-00—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee vs The Gadeg Cotton S and W Co—Malvi H and M.
775-00—Payne G S and M—Ramchund Kupa and another vs Jijeebai widow and another—Dapitary and P.
864-00—In person—Nanoo al vs Harchandra Dashrutjee and another—Bhaishunker and K and R N Motabhoy.
714-00—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kassibai widow and others—B V N Kirtikar.
536-00—Payne G S and M—Koolsoombai and others—vs Rajumal widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
722-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Rasul Cassum and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Thakurdas and Co.
101-00—Sorabjee and J—Macmaoal vs Kumbai and others—In person.
854-00—Jehangir and S—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Abdulabhoy Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W and P G S and M.
774-00—Madhowjee V for Pauper—Heerabai vs Somwar Cookia Kinj—Sorabjee and J.
587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhoy Atmaram vs Dhanbai and others—Thakurdas and Co.
722-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Mavoolal Eshwardas vs Jamnadas Chaganlal and others—J and R.
465-00—S and M—Mahona Mahadoo vs Sakharam Savelaram and others—K B Mehta.
638-00—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Allah Jivaya and Co—Malvi H and M.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	9
Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	15	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	40	36	61
D Chetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	13	23
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	25	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	14	19
G Mahim and Worli	5	8	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	39
Total	88	133	247
Total plague deaths to date	107,498	93,155	
Same date last year	184	161	320

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE following curious apology appeared in a Lincoln newspaper in 1806.—

Whereas I, Benjamin Birch,
Of Boston town (and near the church),
At Stamford Market, o'er the bowl,
Got drunk and slandered neighbour cole,
For which he has—to my vexation—
By law compelled this declaration:
That I, without just cause or reason,
Made use of words as base as treason,
And therefore do his pardon ask—
A most unpleasant, painful task.
But as I own I was to blame,
Why, "dang" it I then, I'll sign my name.
Boston, January, 1806. B. Birch.

One asked his friend why he had married so little a wife. "Why," said he, "I thought you had known that of all evils we should choose the least."

"Call That a Kind Man?" said an actor speaking of absent acquaintance. "A man who is away from his family and never sends them a farthing! Call that Kindness?" "Yes, unremitting Kindness," Jerrold replied.

A young counsel, who had the reputation of being wity, but whose memory failed him when beginning to recite a long speech which he had prepared, having uttered these words, "The unfortunate client who appears by me—the unfortunate client who appears by me—my lord, my unfortunate client"—the Chief Justice interposed and almost whispered in a soft and encouraging tone, "You may go on, sir, so far the court is quite with you."

When the Sultan of Turky attends a play he often hands the comedian of the company some original joke of his own, which the actor gets off in the course of the performance. These naturally create great laughter.

In Ashanti there grows a tree resembling in appearance the English oak which furnishes excellent butter. This vegetable butter keeps in perfect condition all the year round in spite of the heat, and in its natural condition.

The Churchmen of Worcester are sore
Disunited, a fact to deplore;
One side's throwing mud,
And is thirsting for blood—
The other is thirsting for Gore!
"The King."

The letters in the alphabets of the different nations vary in number. The Sandwich Islanders have 12, the Burmese 18, Italian 23, Bengali 21, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Samaritan 22 each, Latin 23, Greek 24, German, Dutch, and English 26 each, Spanish and Slavonic 27 each, Arabic 28, Persian and Coptic 32, Georgian 35, Armenian 38, Russian 41, old Muscovite 43, Sanscrit and many of the Oriental languages have 50 each.

If report be correct, wagering on ping-pong has reached a high pitch in some circles. A member of a smart set challenged a Pittsburg millionair to play him a game for stakes of £5,000. The man he challenged had never had a racquet in his hands, and the condition was remarkably simple. It was that the novice should be declared the winner if he could reply to a single ball out of twenty-seven served by the expert. The unwieldy novice made twenty-seven tremendous sweeps with his racquet, but had the mortification to hit wide every time. Altogether each ball cost him over £185, an expansive lesson truly—"Table-Tennis Pioneer."

Printers' errors are often amusing—such as that in which "O tempora! O mores!" was rendered "O Tennyson! O Moses"! but just as amusing, though less frequently captured, are oral errors. Two of the latter have lately reached our delighted ears. In a country church the old vicar read out, in the lesson for the day, that John the Baptist, in the Wilderness, fed on "locusts and wild beasts." The astonishing fact to us who heard was that apparently no one in the congregation noticed the ship, of which the good old parson is ignorant to this day. More generally enjoyed was the exquisitely funny allusion in a local wedding-sermon, when the quotation "Sweeter than honey or the honeycomb" was rendered, to the confusion of several, "Sweeter than honey, or the honey moon"—Liverpool Daily Post."

An American contemporary publishes the following verses on an old theme :—

There's nothing new in politics,
There's nothing new in art;
The Chinese say they knew it all
Before we got a start.
And men who view the pyramids,
And travel at their ease,
Declare that the Egyptians were
A head of the Chinese.
Each little jest that one essays,
Each passing verbal trick,
Is very likely to be found
On some Assyrian brick.
But why pursue the doleful theme,
Since no relief we view?
There's nothing new in telling men
That there is nothing new.

Very liberal arrangements are being made at Dalny, the new city on the coast of the Liaotung Peninsula, which Russia is opening up. It will be a free port (says "Engineering"), in a broader sense than is implied by its exemption from Customs dues. Individuals of all nationalities may acquire and hold land on the same terms, and even participate in the municipal government. The City is to be managed by a council elected by the ratepayers, of which two members must be Russians, and not more than two may be Chinese or Japanese—an arrangement which ensures representation to any foreign element, and at the same time prevents domination by either of the neighbouring nationalities. All governments will be invited to establish Consulates, and the town is already being furnished with many of the appliances of civilisation in the shape of administrative buildings, hotels, churches, schools, theatres, clubs, etc., as well as engine-shops for the repair of the locomotive on the railway and the engines of the ships that visit the port. Already a fleet of some twenty steamers, owned by the railway, now affords communication between Dalny and the neighbouring Chinese, Japanese, and Korean ports; and in a short time it is intended to have swift steamers plying between Dalny and Nagasaki, connecting with the steamers of the great lines running to Europe and America. It is quite evident that these developments will have great effects on the trade and industry of the Far East, and they will be watched with interest.

Amongst the many events in connexion with the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States is the invention of a new drink to be known as "Hohenzollern Punch." A copy of the recipe, it is said, has been sent to the Kaiser. The drink is concocted as follows: Four quarts of brandy, one quart of port, one quart of sherry, two quarts of Moselle, one quart of Sauterne, one quart of rum, half-pint of Curacoa, half-pint of Chartreuse, half-pint of Maraschino, six bottles of Rhine wine, two bottles of Chambertin, and six bottles of champagne. After the addition of sliced fruits, the beaten whites of eggs, and decoration by miniature American and German flags, to be served to "twenty-five" persons, which averages about two pints per head. America as the land of "tall" things, and this is certainly a "tall" drink for twenty-five persons. It would be interesting to know how many of the twenty-five, after taking the prescribed quantity, would be able to distinguish the American flag from the German flag, and pronounce the word "Hohenzllern" distinctly.

Some interesting facts may be gleaned from an address delivered by Colonel M'Hardy, the chairman of the Scottish Prison Commissioners. According to the Colonel, the crime statistics of the country for 1900 reached a very high level and those for the year just ended were, he was sorry to say, very much higher. Since 1897 a more or less steady rise above the figures of the previous seven years had taken place. In 1900 a grand total of 166,000 cases had to be dealt with by the police, involving 180, 000 individuals, whereas in 1897 only 154,000 persons were proceeded against. That meant, roughly speaking, and without taking into consideration the fact that the same man or woman might get into trouble more than once during the same year, that the police had to find fault with one individual out of every twenty-four met with. That looks like a remarkably high percentage.

Scotland is full of whisky distilleries, and these establishments seem to play a very prominent part in the manufacture of criminals. Colonel M'Hardy said he believed that if intemperance could be cured the prison population would practically collapse; and, he added, it might interest some to know that it was found that not more than 6 per cent. of the prisoners were teetotalers. What was wanted in Scotland was a cure for excessive drinking. "If Scotland could get rid of its drunks it would have the finest record on the face of the globe!"

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The result of the set of experimental rules which have been drawn up by the Commander-in-Chief for the training of recruits during the next six months will be awaited with interest. At the end of that period commanding officers will be called upon to report upon the success or otherwise of the system, not only as regards improving the physique of the recruit, but in helping to popularise the Service and check desertion. Some of our lay contemporaries seem to think that the new rules have already been in operation during the last six months, and are so "previous" as to give the opinions of commanding officers, all of whom—according to the journals—are in favour of restricting passes; some are said to speak favourably of the new methods, whilst others are reported as condemning that portion which excuses recruits from morning parades before breakfast as tending to make them lazy. It seems a pity that in a matter of such importance a little more trouble was not taken in investigating the circumstances under which these experimental rules have been issued. Lord Roberts in insisting upon the great care which is to be taken in making the physical development of the newly joined recruit a far more urgent matter than the instruction in drill, is pointing out in veiled words the lamentable fact that the ranks of the army are in many cases filled by young men who are under-fed, townbred, and only half-developed. Lord Roberts has come to the conclusion that "many of the desertions that occur among soldiers of less than six months' service are due in great part to the fact that they become disheartened by the amount of work they are called on to perform, and which they feel themselves physically incapable of performing." Others who do not desert "go into hospital and stay there for lengthened periods." No one will question the conclusion come to by the Commander-in Chief that "some sort of remedy is required to put an end to this undesirable state of things."

A lost British gun is not exactly a novelty, but there is a lost British gun which has just been mounted in the new Admiralty Buildings to which an interesting history attaches. The gun which is a bronze 12-pounder, was found last year in Pekin by the Germans, and on it being ascertained that it was a British piece of ordnance, was handed over to Admiral Seymour. On looking up the history of the gun Admiral Seymour discovered that it was the self-same gun which he himself had lost from a gunboat on the Canton River in the China War of 1857-62. The Chinese had dredged it from the river and taken it to Pekin, where the Germans found it. Admiral Seymour brought the 12-pounder home and restored it to the Admiralty.

A school for the instruction of officers and men of the French artillery in electricle theory and practice has just been instituted at Havre. Eighty observation posts have now been established in the neighbourhood of the commercial ports and in certain strategic positions. Each is provided with a motor and dynamo providing the current to a search-light, and all the material has been supplied by the engineers.

Theoretical studies and practical work will be devoted to the constitution, placing and working of electric apparatus of various kinds, and there are workshops for the instruction of officers and men who attend the courses. The system employed in the case of an estuary, bay, are barbour is described by the "France Militaire," At each of the seaward points is a post intended for observing purposes only, and, with a continuous movement, the shearch-lights at these positions will explore the sea from the coast to a distance determined by atmospheric conditions. According to instructions, if an enemy's ship should be discovered, these exploring posts would telephone to the nearest batteries indicating the position of the assailant. The batteries are also provided with electric light, and would direct upon the adversary a "faisceau de combat," which should make it an excellent mark for the Artillerymen. In other cases the lights are so disposed that luminous zones may be formed for the protection of important harbours The "France Militaire" believes that by the organisation which is completed with the creation of the Photo-Electric School, the French coasts are no longer open to a "coup demain."—Army and Navy Gazette."

It is high time that the Secretary of State attached to the staff in Pall Mall somebody who is capable of writing plain English and of editing official publications. For want of such a functionary a large proportion of District Orders now consist of explanations of Army Orders and interpretations of Regulations which ought to need no glossary. One of the latest of these commentaries is a long-winded "instruction" based upon a War Office letter, which purports to show how to assess the furlough gratuity granted to Reservists, but which, in fact, is the tardy correction of a blunder in Army Order 63. This Order was carried out "au pied de la lettre" by discharging officers, with the result that every Reservist settled with since its appearance last September has been overpaid, and the consequent loss by disallowance will of course fall upon the troop battery, or company officers. The omission in this case was merely a date; the "acting" Secretary of State forgot to mention in his mandate that the order was to take effect from the 31st August.

Experiments have been carried out, at Portsmouth on coaling ships at sea, by the first-class battle-ship Trafalgar and the collier Muriel, fitted with the Temperley-Miller marine cableway. The great advantage of the cableway is that it enables a ship's bunkers to be filled without putting into harbour. She takes in tow the collier, fitted with the cableway, and proceeds on her voyage, coal being passed along the cableway to the battle-ship's quarterdeck. Working under contract conditions, the apparatus placed on board the Trafalgar an average of thirty tons of coal per hour, whilst that vessel was steaming at 10 knots speed. At a slower speed, and with the cableway shortened, forty tons per hour were transhipped. As a result of the trial the Muriel has been ordered to accompany the Reserve Squadron on the forthcoming cruise, in order that experiments on a more extended scale may be carried out.

An Army Order has been issued which states that officers and men of the Home Imperial Yeomanry or of the Volunteers, who are accepted for service under Army Orders of 1902 will be borne as supernumeraries in their corps, and service in the Imperial Yeomanry will entitle them to be considered efficient for the year, provided that they were serving in the Home Imperial Yeomanry or Volunteers on 19th December 1901, and had actually been provided with their clothing and equipment. The Yeomanry contingent allowance or equipment grant or Volunteer capitation grant will be issued accordingly. With regard to the enlistment of discharged Yeomen; it is provided that after the 31st January, men who have been discharged from the Imprial Yeomanry or from Colonial corps, will be enlisted only under the conditions of the same Army Order for the new regiments now being raised, and not for formation into separate companies.

The Boer campaign has afforded the British Army some excellent exercises in route marching and minor tactics, and the cost in human suffering has been slight as wars go. The nation is extremely fortunate in having to pay so little for a long course of very valuable lessons in diplomacy, administration and warfare. We have lost, it is reported, 988 officers and 18,482 men in twenty-six months, but large deductions from this total of course should be made at the normal death rate of the male population. Then we are short of seven officers and 435 men who are supposed to be prisoners of war. Soldiers who have been discharged from the Regular Army as invalids (4,437) will remain, as pensioners, liable for home service. Statistics show, as usual, that fifty per cent, of our "loss" is due to disease, not to the enemy's bullets; indeed, the number of soldiers actually killed in action (including those who subsequently died of wounds) is small, namely, 630 officers and 6,397 men, an average per month of twenty-four officers and 246 men. Compared with the sacrifices demanded from the French and German armies in 1870, such a "butcher's bill" is a trifling one to pay. At Vionville, on the 16th August 1870, the French lost 16,000 men, and the Germans fared quite as badly, for the battle lasted ten hours and both sides, exhausted but unbeaten, bivouacked on the field. On this occasion the German III. Corps and its 6th Cavalry Division together lost 329 officers and 6,700 men, which happens to be the exact number (save two) of British who have met their deaths at the hands of the Boers down to the end of last year.

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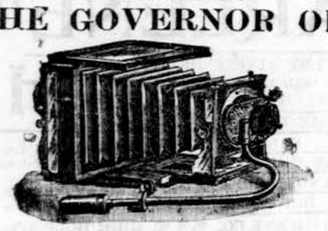

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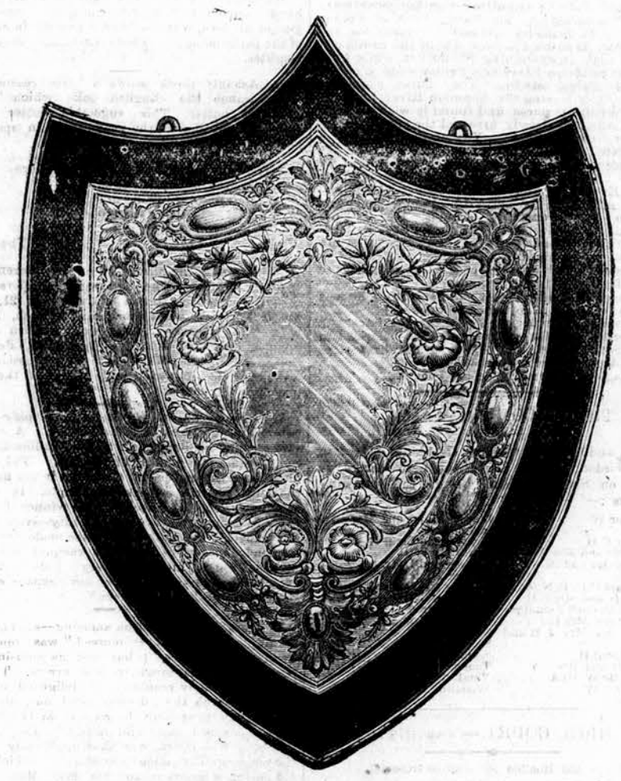

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